

2,200 jobs go as aircraft orders drop

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The British Aircraft Corporation yesterday made 1,200 workers redundant because of "a sharp reduction in aircraft orders." Nearly 3,000 of the corporation's labour force of 37,000 have now been paid off during the past months.

The redundancies will be spread over BAC's five factories, which are at Weybridge, Hurn, Fairford, and Filton—where the Concorde is being built—and will take by the end of next month. The corporation said they had been kept to a minimum by releasing more than 300 men working under contract with other employers, ranging some early retirements.

The company blamed the earlier redundancies on the Government's decision not to head with the BAC Three-Eleven. It said that yesterday's sackings were caused

by "a sharp reduction in aircraft orders coming at a time when the Concorde production build-up was still relatively slow, and design and development had passed its peak."

The redundancies will be: Weybridge and Witley: Workers 35; indirect staff 280. Hurn: Workers 220; staff 225. Filton and Fairford: Workers 80; staff 380.

The slowdown of orders for the One-Eleven reflects the recession experienced by airlines and aircraft manufacturers throughout the world. The group's future is increasingly being tied to the success of the Concorde, although its workload includes two major international projects—the Jaguar tactical strike aircraft and the MRCA swing-wing multi-role combat aircraft. It is also working on other projects such as the quiet, short take-off and landing airliner.

The company said the Concorde was also affected because the work on design was past its peak and production was being built up gradually. Action had been essential because Concorde costs had to be even more tightly controlled if the project was to continue to receive the support so vital to the corporation's future.

Every effort had to be made to reduce manufacturing overheads so that the price of the Concorde to the airlines could be held at a competitive figure. Unless this was done immediately the sales campaign, now at a critical stage, would suffer.

The corporation had hoped that China might be interested in buying the One-Eleven, but these hopes were dashed last week by Hawker Siddeley's announcement of a £20 million order for six Trident aircraft.

There was also speculation about a proposed merger between BAC and Hawker Siddeley. BAC is owned 40 per cent by General Electric-English Electric, 40 per cent by Vickers, and 20 per cent by Rolls-Royce.

Massey Ferguson yesterday announced details of 430 jobs to be cut at their combine harvester plant in Kilmarnock. The redundancies are the result of a fall in demand for combine harvesters, and affect 340 production workers, as well as clerical and administrative staff and foremen.

A meeting of 1,300 workers at the Westland helicopter factory in Yeovil, Dorset, yesterday decided on an immediate overtime ban. The factory is being closed and work transferred to Westland's factories in Somerset and Hampshire. Most of the men stand to lose their jobs by the middle of next year.

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The inquiry team: left to right, Compton, Gibson, and Fay

Inquiry in camera

SIR EDMUND COMPTON, Britain's first Ombudsman, who retired last year, is to lead the inquiry into allegations that brutality took place during the internment operation in Northern Ireland three weeks ago. Sir Edmund is now the Northern Ireland Ombudsman.

Also on the inquiry will be Mr Edgar Fay, QC, the Recorder of Plymouth, and Dr Ronald Gibson, former chairman of the council of the British Medical Association. Mr Fay headed the inquiry into the Munich air crash. The Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, said last night that the inquiry should take place in private to ensure the personal safety of soldiers, internees,

and their families. Mr Maudling said there should be no opportunity for the two sides to meet each other while giving evidence.

The committee starts work today with a meeting with the press in Belfast, and its report and findings will be published.

The terms of the inquiry are: "To investigate allegations by those arrested on August 9 under the Civil Authorities (Special Powers) Act (Northern Ireland) 1922 of physical brutality while in the custody of the security forces prior to either their subsequent release, the preferring of a criminal charge or their being lodged in a place specified in a detention order."

A ray of hope for the Clyde

By KEITH HARPER

The Government's discussions with the TUC on Upper Clyde Shipbuilders continued along a fruitful path yesterday and might eventually lead to thousands of extra jobs being saved.

Mr Vic Feather, TUC general secretary, accompanied by Mr Dan McGarvey, the boiler-makers leader, had an hour-long discussion with Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, at which the union leaders spelled out in more detail the plan for a Clydeside Development Authority.

During the discussions which Mr Feather found "encouraging," the unions said they would not oppose a double-day shift or even three-shift working system if all four UCS yards were kept open.

This would step up production and save many threatened jobs into the bargain. The proposal could also mean future orders being completed more speedily.

But there was a bleak side to the day. At a creditors' meeting in Glasgow Mr Robert Smith, the Government-appointed liquidator, announced that the shipyard consortium had a total deficit of £28.158 millions and estimated realisable assets of only £3.744 million. He calculated that Government losses in the UCS collapse at more than £14 millions. Work was still proceeding on 15 contracts.

At the meeting with Mr Davies, Mr Feather and his colleagues concentrated on explaining how the plan for a Clydeside Development Authority could be applied to the immediate problem of saving UCS. Mr Davies will reply before the end of the week when Mr Feather will probably report to the TUC General Council at its pre-conference meeting in Blackpool.

Urgent action on UCS will start to move out of the TUC's hands at the weekend when Mr McGarvey and officers of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions meet UCS shop stewards to explain the Government's attitude to the TUC plan.

This will be followed by a meeting of the CSEU executive on Monday on which all the UCS unions are represented. Here Mr McGarvey will be explaining his proposals for double shift working.

Though TUC leaders have been insisting all along that there should be no redundancies at UCS, it is becoming increasingly apparent that this is a negotiating posture.

On the other hand, because of pressure by unions and public opinion in Scotland many more jobs will undoubtedly be saved than seemed likely at the start. The figure could certainly exceed 5,000 and might be as high as 7,000.

Neither the Government nor the TUC has yet thought deeply about a long term strategy for the Upper Clyde, though the Government has been able to use the TUC's initiative to help to defuse the dangerous situation building up.

Mr Davies himself is set on going ahead with the retention of Govan and Linthouse. Doubts still exist about the future of Clydebank, but these may be dispelled if Mr Archibald Knox, the Scottish industrialist, is able to produce plans adequate enough to meet conditions laid down by the Government.

Mr Davies would also like to have of Scotland, but nobody in Glasgow can think of a possible buyer. On top of this, the unions are driving home their own hard bargain. Once sold, no yard should be sold again for five years.

UCS debts, page 5; leader comment, page 10

Sewell escape charge

Mrs Irene Jermain (37) was remanded in custody until Friday at Blackpool yesterday after appearing in court accused of helping Frederick Sewell by driving him out of Blackpool in a car boot on August 23. The charge said that Jermain, of Woolborough Lane, Outwood, Surrey, had done so knowing or believing that Sewell had murdered Gerald Richardson.

Detectives leading the search for Sewell were last night investigating "sightings" reported from South London and Inner London during the past few days. Hotels were also being checked.

The Mayor of Blackpool's appeal fund for Superintendent Richardson's widow has reached £3,123.

Death fall

Richard Hopkins, aged four, died yesterday when he fell 150ft from a bedroom in a top-storey flat at Edith Walk, Sheffield. Mothers at the council-owned flats later called for window safety catches to be fitted.

Surrey on top

Surrey have emerged as strong favourites to win the county cricket championship for the first time since 1958. They beat Yorkshire by an innings at the Oval yesterday—their fourth successive victory—and are now only 15 points behind Lancashire.

(Report, page 19)

Pakistan post

Dr A. M. Malik, aged 66, has been appointed civil governor of East Pakistan, replacing General Tikka Khan, the martial law governor. Dr Malik, described as an East Pakistani, who is at present supervising relief operations as the President's special assistant for displaced persons, will take office in Dacca on Friday, an official announcement said yesterday.

(Report, page 2)

Half fare

Skyways International is planning to halve some fares on its coach-air-coach service between London and Paris, charging a return fare of £8.90 to travellers booking tickets after 6 p.m. on the day of departure. The new fare—which must first be approved by the Air Transport Licensing Board—would come into effect on November 1. (The fare in your pocket, page 6)

England next?

Troops who sealed off Government offices took the names of hundreds of civil servants who had arrived late for work at Ibadan, Nigeria. The check was ordered by Colonel Oluwole Rotimi, the Western State military governor, who said he would not tolerate "lateness or idleness" by civil servants.

Speechless

The 25-nation Geneva disarmament conference closed after 38 seconds yesterday because no speakers came forward. The conference is preparing a revised text of a joint US-Soviet treaty to ban germ warfare.

Shots from republic too, says army

By SIMON HOGGART and CHRISTINE EADE

The British army contradicted Mr Jack Lynch last night by saying that the shots which killed Corporal Ian Armstrong in Sunday's border incident came from the Republic of Ireland.

A Ministry of Defence statement issued late last night said: "Both vehicles came under fire from machine guns and rifles from a point inside the Republic, hitting one crew member in the shoulder causing him to fall to the ground. In going to his aid, Corporal Armstrong was shot dead in the chest."

Sir John Peck, Britain's ambassador in Dublin has been instructed by the Foreign Office to give the British version of the murder to Dr Patrick Hillery, Ireland's Foreign Minister. The Ministry's report, condensed from the report made by Lord Balmale in the Prime Minister, dies in the face of Mr Lynch's press statement.

The Ministry of Defence issued its version of the incident several hours after Mr Lynch's and after Mr Heath had spoken for half an hour with Lord Balmale, minister of state for defence, about Sunday's border incident.

Although the report is not directed specifically at Mr Lynch, it is intended as a flat rebuttal to his charges, for Mr Heath and his colleagues were angered by the uncompromising tone of his press statement and noted with sadness and dismay that unlike previous statements, he had not condemned violence nor regretted the death of Corporal Armstrong.

The press statement was sent to 10 Downing Street from the British embassy in Dublin. Mr Heath and his colleagues have not given up hope that one day Mr Lynch will publicly condemn the IRA and terrorism.

Whitehall sources were pointing out that yesterday's statement dealt only with the specific incident on the border. During the weekend, Mr Heath had summoned the Cabinet to discuss Ulster tomorrow, but it emphasised that it will discuss other current topics such as UCS and the currency crisis which was last discussed three weeks ago.

Mr Lynch's attack on the British Army and his uncompromising version of last Sunday's border incidents was received with "disbelief and disappointment" in Belfast yesterday.

In Whitehall it is recognised that many of Mr Lynch's fiercest public statements are made largely for internal consumption.

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Steep rise in S crime rate

By RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 31

FBI's annual report, public today, discloses that there were 15,810 murders in the United States last year—an average of one every half-hour. Eighty per cent were solved.

Five per cent of the victims were killed by firearms, 11 per cent by knives, 11 per cent by pistols.

The report also shows that the murder rate in 1970 was lower than in 1968 or 1969. This was noted on today's report by Attorney General Mitchell, as cause for optimism.

Yet the crime which went up by 17 per cent between 1969 and 1970, was murder by 11 per cent. The report divides serious crimes into two categories: involving personal violence and those involving property. There were 731,400 crimes of violence, an increase of 13 per cent. There were 4,338,800 property crimes, an increase of 11 per cent. This means that during 1970 2.74 per cent of the population committed a serious crime, and 0.38 per cent were victims of a violent crime.

Almost one million motor cars were stolen. The total value of property stolen came to over \$3,000 millions. The police made eight million arrests. A population of 200 million—excluding traffic offences—Arrests on drug charges went up by 44 per cent.

One hundred police officers were murdered, bringing the total killed in the decade to 633. It is probably significant that 95 per cent of the police who carry side-arms were murdered by firearms—74 per cent of them by pistols. Yet it has proved impossible to pass an effective gun control Act through Congress.

Lawyer charged
in Jackson case

Stephen Mitchell Bingham, 28, a lawyer who was the visitor to see George Jackson, the "Saledad" leader, who died in the attempt at San Quentin, California, on August 12, yesterday charged five counts of murder.

Charges against Bingham, grandson of a former Connecticut governor and US senator, were filed by the district attorney of Marin County, Bruce Bingham, who disappeared since the shooting.

People died in the attempted escape. The San Quentin authorities have said that Jackson, armed with a smuggled gun, was shot trying to escape. The deaths of three white guards and two white convicts were inside the prison "situation." They had been on their throats slashed, the said investigations.

Money for
he asking

The big banks granted nearly a cent more overdrafts to public in the four weeks to August, and are now about a cent short of the lending limit fixed for mid-September. New rules on competition in credit control will be tied. The Royal Bank of Scotland yesterday announced a move to allow depositors to row twice their savings.

Report, page 13

Fly away pall

An American grandmother, S. Krasnow, aged 78, was covering from a heart attack yesterday afternoon after almost daily flights between New York and Amsterdam at a rate of about £50,000. Her husband, Mitchell Howard Krasnow, aged 14, who has been living with her, explained: "Grandma likes flying."

SA banks end pay apartheid

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, August 31

South Africa's two biggest banks, British-owned Barclays and Standard, today became the first large-scale employers in the country to accept the principle of equal pay for equal work without consideration of race.

All African, Coloured, and Asian tellers and clerical workers will get the same pay from tomorrow as whites who do the same jobs. About 500 non-white employees of the two banks will be affected, and the wage increases will not be large because the gap has been progressively narrowed.

Nevertheless acceptance of the principle is of considerable symbolic significance. It comes at a time when an anti-apartheid campaign in Britain, America, and elsewhere to force foreign-based firms with South African interests to improve the wages and working conditions of their non-white employees in South Africa has been gathering momentum.

Barclays and Standard, who have been under pressure from anti-apartheid campaigners, have set a precedent which a number of other foreign-based firms are bound to follow. The effect could be considerable as British firms own a substantial portion of South African industrial, mining, and financial operations. Those firms controlled by the US in South Africa provide 100,000 non-whites—workers and dependants—with a livelihood.

The South African Government is not likely to put any obstacles in the way. Although it questions the motives of anti-

apartheid campaigners, who it believes, want to disturb wage and promotion patterns in South Africa and edge the country towards integration.

If every foreign-based firm were to improve "dramatically" the wages and working conditions of its non-white employees it would have a profound effect on the employment pattern. More than 500 British companies have subsidiaries in South Africa—77 per cent of the largest British companies have subsidiaries.

The Polaroid Corporation has been the pace-setter. It opted for equal pay earlier this year as a counter to demands from its militant black employees to withdraw altogether from South Africa. It claims already to have increased the wages of its

South African non-white employees by between 13 and 33 per cent; to have met the educational expenses of their children; and to have given substantial sums to various South African bursary funds.

Other British and American firms have been investigating ways of improving their non-white employees' working conditions as a way of forestalling the anti-apartheid campaigners.

The majority of the non-white population live below the poverty line, but only banks and building societies so far have made any real effort to close the pay gap. In some sectors the gap is even widening.

Wages in the mining industry are appallingly low, in spite of recent increases in manufacturing industry. Last year average monthly wages were £180 for whites, and £80 for Africans.

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Rhodesian inquiry suggests abolition of trial by jury

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, August 31

An inquiry into Rhodesian courts has recommended changes in the system of the Minister of Justice, Mr Desmond Lardner-Burke, tabled the report in parliament today, and called it "a masterly piece of work."

The commission, headed by Dr F. N. Broome, a former Judge President of the African supreme court, recommends the abolition of trial by jury, and makes proposals for new procedures. It qualifies the right of an accused to silence. It does

not compel him to answer questions, although it says that "an adverse inference" may be drawn from silence.

The report also suggests steps to ensure as far as possible that no innocent man is placed on public trial. It envisages preparatory examinations before a judicial officer to determine whether a case should go to public court or be dismissed.

Examinations would be in camera to protect the innocent from harmful publicity. Before they began, the State would provide the accused with the names of State witnesses and an outline statement of what each would say. The accused would be asked for the names of his witnesses, and an outline of his defence.

The report says: "The accused should be told that, if he maintains silence and refuses to divulge his defence or call his witnesses, evidence of this may be given at his trial, and adverse inferences may be drawn from his failure to do this earlier."

Not absolute

If the accused declined to give evidence, the prosecutor may none the less cross-examine him, and the court itself may ask him questions. The accused may refuse to answer any question, but if he refuses to answer he will be asked his reasons for so doing, and he told that if he persists in his refusal, an adverse inference may be drawn.

The report says that, in any case, the present right of an accused to maintain silence is not as absolute as it might appear.

It says: "If at the trial, the prosecution makes out a strong enough case against the accused, the fact that he maintains silence and gives no explanation becomes a factor to be considered along with the other factors, and from that totality, the court may draw the inference of guilt. The weight to be given to the factor in question depends upon the circumstances of each case."

As in a preparatory examination, right to silence in a High Court trial should be curtailed. "One of the reasons for this is to provide an additional procedure under which an accused person may be questioned, with proper safeguards to ensure that no improper pressures are brought to bear upon him."

It will also be an additional inducement to the police not to interrogate persons purely for the purpose of inducing them to make confessions.

Calling for the abolition of trial by jury, the report says that this system is, at present, denied to the African majority. "One thing which the administration of justice in Rhodesia cannot afford is to give the

impression that it favours a particular race.

"This, however, is precisely what the system of trial by jury in Rhodesia does. A trial by jury is only available to non-Africans and only European men may sit on the jury."

Trial of Africans by white juries is rejected, and there are said to be tribal difficulties in considering a black jury.

An African accused, convicted by a jury comprising members of other tribes, would be likely to be dissatisfied with his trial. We therefore rejected the solution of trying African cases with African common jurymen.

Public safety

As this is our conclusion, it follows that if the administration of justice is to be uniform for all races, as we are convinced it must be, the only solution is to abolish jury trials entirely. Trials should be held before judges and assessors.

Mr Lardner-Burke also tabled an Unlawful Organisations Bill. This allows the President to outlaw any organisation if he considers its activities "likely to endanger, disturb, or interfere with defence, public safety, or public order."

An organisation can also be banned if it is connected with the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Union of Students, and the African National Congress of South Africa.

Police are given wide powers. They can search people, places and vehicles without warrant if they believe this necessary. They can also "call upon" any person believed to be a member, or a former member, of a banned organisation, and demand to see a list of members and office bearers.

Presumed guilt

A refusal to cooperate can result in a fine of \$2,000 and five years in prison. Members of banned organisations are liable to the same penalties.

The Bill says any person who attends a meeting of an unlawful organisation, or has any books, documents, writings, or cards, belonging to a banned organisation, shall be presumed to be a member "unless the contrary is proved."

The Bill also applies to citizens or residents of Rhodesia when they are outside the country. It indemnifies the President, Government, Civil Service and security forces for anything done in terms of the Bill "in good faith." It says that "no action, indictment or other legal proceedings whatever" shall be brought against them in any Rhodesian court.

Principal upset by grants ban

From our Correspondent: Salisbury, August 31

Professor Robert Craig, principal of the University of Rhodesia, had cancelled his visit to Ghana and returned home because of the Rhodesian Administration's withdrawal of grants to some African students.

"I decided it was my first duty to return to Salisbury," he said. "I am deeply disturbed at the Government action."

"It is detrimental both to the welfare of students concerned and to the reputation of the university in Rhodesia and overseas. The executive committee of the university council will consider the matter at its meeting next Monday."

Last week, some students were informed by letter that the Ministry of Education had decided to withdraw their grants because they had taken part in student demonstrations. The Secretary for Education, Mr. Houlton, said that their participation in demonstrations had brought the university into

disrepute and had shown the irresponsibility of the students involved. Mr. Houlton gave them until today to appeal against the decision.

One demonstration to which the Administration objected was staged peacefully on July 1 by nearly two hundred students, during Lord Goodman's recent visit. The students, most of them black, gathered outside the Administration's headquarters to protest against racial discrimination, shortly before the British team arrived to continue negotiations concerning a settlement.

Eight African students are known to have been told that their grants will be withdrawn, but it is feared that 40 could be affected.

Professor Craig said that the university had asked the Secretary for Education for details. It had also called for an extension of the appeal deadline. No reply had been received so far, Professor Craig said.

Role for black diplomats

SENATOR BIRCH BAYH said in Washington yesterday that the United States should send only non-white diplomats to South Africa so as to increase American contact with blacks there.

The Indiana Democrat, who is his party's announced candidate for the Presidential nomination, said he hoped to visit Africa some time "before the pressures of the 1972 Presidential campaign become everyone's preoccupation."

Senator Bayh, speaking before leaving on a European trip, disclosed that he had engaged a friend, Mr. Ulrich Haynes Jr., a black

management consultant and former member of the National Security Council, to tour sub-Saharan Africa on his behalf.

On the basis of Mr. Haynes's report, he urged the Administration to put African affairs higher on its list of priorities.

"I do not believe a visit to Africa by the Secretary of State is an adequate substitute for a vigorous and understanding policy," he added.

"I don't think using an African trip as a platform for an attack on American black leaders, as Vice-President Agnew did, does anything to help Africa meet the chal-

lenges of economic and social development. Nor does it help solve the problems of racism and continued colonialism in Southern Africa."

Blacks, both here and abroad, should "make it clear" they want American investments in South Africa used as a lever to improve racial relations there.

In the light of South Africa's "flagrant disregard" of the World Court's decision on South-west Africa (Namibia), Senator Bayh said that the US should terminate all diplomatic and other actions which in any way imply acceptance of South Africa's control over Namibia. — UPI.



Vehicles submerged in a flooded parking lot in Okazaki, 150 miles west of Tokyo, after torrential rain brought by typhoon Trix. The typhoon, which has caused at least 34 deaths in Japan, was making for the Pacific last night

Protest at psychiatrists' dismissal

Madrid, August 31. Doctors in several Madrid hospitals have protested against the dismissal of seven psychiatrists. The protesters had chosen to employ coercive action instead of giving constructive answers to the psychiatric clinic of the Francisco Franco provincial hospital, where they had locked themselves in for four days in demonstrating against the reduced number of beds available to patients.

In a letter of protest to the provincial Government, 70 doctors of the Puerta de Hierro hospital said the authorities had chosen to employ coercive action instead of giving constructive answers to the psychiatric clinic of the Francisco Franco provincial hospital, where they had locked themselves in for four days in demonstrating against the reduced number of beds available to patients.

The seven were dismissed on grounds of insubordination and inquiry into the affair. They were joined by the remainder of the clinic's staff of 10 assistant psychiatrists and 25 other personnel. The protesters left the clinic peacefully when police arrived with an eviction order on Saturday night.

The dismissed psychiatrists have asked the Madrid Medical Society to set up a court of inquiry into the affair. They told the society that at no time during their lock-in was the order and normal functioning of the clinic disturbed. — UPI.

US centres will freeze blood cells

From STUART AUERBACH: Washington, August 31

The American Red Cross has developed the first system for freezing and storing red blood cells indefinitely, thereby making sure that it will always have on hand a supply of rare types of blood.

As a bonus from the complicated and expensive freezing process, the blood emerges free of hepatitis germs and white blood cells that could be dangerous during a transplant.

Dr H. T. Meryman, of the Red Cross blood research laboratory in Bethesda, Maryland, predicts that 18 American centres will be freezing blood by the end of the year. All have the equipment. One, in Boston, Massachusetts, is in operation.

By the end of the year, the centres are expected to have frozen and stored 30,000 half-pints of red blood cells. By 1972, with two more centres in operation, the production should be 100,000 half-pints a year.

This is a drop in the bucket compared to the nation's annual need of 6.6 million pints of blood. But the process solves three major problems in blood banking.

It provides blood free of hepatitis, which is becoming more common in the United States and Europe.

It makes it possible for blood banks to have always a supply of rare blood types, and

The process eliminates any stray white blood cells. These contain the body's defence mechanism against foreign substances and could set up serious or fatal reactions in patients undergoing transplants or people who receive frequent transfusions for leukaemia or haemophilia.

Dr Meryman explained that the whole blood is divided into components — including plasma, white cells, red cells, and platelets. Many have uses of their own in treatments, but he said red cells were better than whole blood in a clinical situation.

The red cells are mixed with glycerol, a chemical preservative that prevents the formation of ice when the blood is frozen. The hard part of the process — one that had baffled scientists for 20 years — comes in trying to separate the red cells from the glycerol when the blood is thawed.

Dr Meryman added that the thawed mixture is placed in a centrifuge resembling a cream separator. As the centrifuge spins, a glucose-saline solution passes through the red cells and out, taking about 30 minutes to wash the blood completely. This operation damages only about 2 per cent of the red cells.

He is not sure whether the freezing or the washing cleans the blood of hepatitis germs and unwanted white blood cells. The National Institute of Health is sponsoring research into this.

The freezing of red blood cells was first accomplished five years ago by Dr Charles E. Huggins, of Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. His system, however, "has a couple of defects," Dr Meryman said. About 25 per cent of the red blood cells are lost in the thawing. In addition, other chemicals are removed from the red cells during thawing. This means, Dr Meryman said, the red cells are not as efficient in delivering oxygen as they should be. — Washington Post.

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HOME AND OVERSEAS

Thieu's solo candidature bolstered

Saigon, August 31

Supporters of President Thieu will control just under 60 per cent of the new South Vietnamese Lower House, according to an analysis today of complete but unofficial results of last Sunday's elections. Opposition and independent deputies will control the remaining 40 per cent of the votes in the Chamber, a survey made by observers here indicated. Official results will be published on Friday.

Invasion plan

General Westmoreland and his command staff in Saigon drew up plans in 1968 for an invasion of North Vietnam by sea and air. Westmoreland's personal spokesman, Major General Winant B. Sidle, said today.

He said the invasion plans were presented to President Johnson as perhaps "the only way to win the war." Westmoreland was US commander in Vietnam at the time.

Its backbone will be about 25 deputies supported by the AN Quang militant Buddhist faction in Saigon.

Meanwhile, President Thieu, sole presidential candidate in October, is expected to address the nation in the next few days and give his first public response to accusations of election fraud by his two opponents, Vice-President Ky and former head of state, General Minh, before they withdrew from the race.

The President tonight had a second meeting in 24 hours with the US Ambassador, Sir Ellsworth Bunker, presumably on the subject of averting at the eleventh hour the consequences of a one-man non-election.

But with an Assembly weighted in his favour Thieu can be expected to keep on with Vice-President Ky presenting only token opposition on the ballot.

The Presidential campaign opens officially on Friday, and there were strong indications that Thieu would discuss his

Search for ferry victims ended

Brindisi, August 31

Italian authorities today abandoned their search for further victims from the Greek car ferry Melanina, in spite of fears that as many as 30 could still be missing.

So far, 24 bodies have been recovered and 1,150 passengers have been rescued, more than a hundred of them with injuries. The Italian navy and coast-guard withdrew their ships and planes from the area after systematically sweeping the sea for three days. Navy officials said that if there are any more victims, the bodies were probably swept out to sea by strong currents and might not be found for weeks or even months.

Brindisi port authority officials went on board the hulk of the ferry and reported finding no bodies. Experts said that only examination of the ashes would reveal whether anyone had died on board.

The deputy prosecutor of Brindisi today began his formal interrogation of Captain Antypas, master of the Helanina, who has been arrested and charged with multiple manslaughter.

Dr Clemente Manco, a neo-Fascist member of Parliament, and Dr Teodoro Marrazza, the two lawyers representing Captain Antypas and the Ethimides shipping line, were present during the interview, a prison spokesman said.

There was no immediate indication of the line of questioning followed by the deputy prosecutor, Dr Aldo Bonino. It was generally assumed that he would seek clarification of two main issues:

First, why the master attempted to leave Brindisi on Sunday night after being specifically asked to remain here, and secondly, why Captain Antypas unburdened himself of a bag containing among other items the ship's safety certificate.

This showed that the Helanina was allowed to carry 620 people, compared with more than 1,100 at the time of the accident.

Earlier today Dr Perrone supervised post-mortems on four people who died while escaping from the burning ship. He ordered the post-mortems to determine whether all the victims died by drowning or whether some died later from other causes when in Italian territorial waters.

If some of the victims are shown to have died within the Italian six-mile limit, the nation's legal authorities would be obliged to take action against the master.

There was no official word so far on results of the post-mortems but informed sources said they showed none of the four died from drowning.

In Piraeus the chief public prosecutor opened a criminal inquiry aimed at charging anyone thought responsible through negligence for the fire on the Helanina.—Reuter.



A steel band parading through Portobello Road opened the Notting Hill People's Carnival which continues until the weekend with film shows and concerts, finishing with another parade

Russia's allies warn Rumania

Vienna, August 31

As the Rumanian and Chinese armies pledged "fraternal cooperation" today, the Soviet bloc responded with a warning that China's aim is "anti-Soviet."

The statements were part of a situation of continuing pressure and counterpressures with Russia and her allies worried about the growing Chinese influence in Rumania and Yugoslavia.

General Ion Ionescu, the Rumanian Defence Minister, and Li Teh-sheng, leader of a Chinese delegation completing 10 days in Rumania, exchanged flags and proposed toasts "to the expansion of the fraternal cooperation between the two peoples and armies."

A communiqué issued after the meeting quoted Chairman Ceausescu as saying that both sides called for more "contacts and exchange of delegations."

When the Chinese delegation arrived in Bucharest, it proclaimed opposition to threats by imperialism and support for the maintenance of national independence and sovereignty.

Rumanians have increasingly used the word "imperialism" when referring to Russia.

The Soviet Union has not

commented officially on China's penetration, leaving the harsh words to its allies. Today it was the turn of the Bulgarian Army's newspaper "Narodna Armiya."

"The Chinese rapprochement is being combined with definite anti-Sovietism with straining the relations with the entire Socialist system," it said.

A Hungarian newspaper "Nepszabadsag" said that the Rumanian party owed its position largely to the Red Army and added that in the future, "the protection of the national sovereignty of the Socialist countries can only be accomplished through joint effort, common desire, and united labour."

In Poland, the armed forces newspaper "Gonimiec" quoted Chairman Ceausescu as saying that the Democratic opinion in West Germany as believing that the Sino-US rapprochement has put pressure on the European Communist nations.

Meanwhile, 14 Chinese "tourists"—the first to visit Yugoslavia—will arrive there tomorrow from Albania and Rumania and a book of poems by Mao Tse-tung, translated into Serbo-Croat, was announced in Zagreb.—UPI.

New look for old minster

The historic St Gregory's Minster, at Kirkdale, North Yorkshire, believed to be Britain's smallest minster, has been left in splendid structural condition after a two-year restoration programme.

The work has included the stripping of plaster from interior walls to reveal the original stonework; cleaning of the roof and strengthening of beams; repair of the organ and installation of electricity and heating.

This month, one of the final and most important phases of the work will be undertaken when a unique pre-Conquest sundial, dated about 1055 and giving an early history of the minster, will be cleaned. The sundial is in perfect condition and its inscriptions can still be clearly read.

Demolished

The original minster was built in about 650 but was demolished by the Danes. The inscription on the sundial, which stands in the porch, explains: "Orm, the son of Gamal, bought St Gregory's Minster when it was all broken and fallen and caused it to be made anew from the ground to Christ and St Gregory, in the days of King Edward and in the days of Earl Tostig."

The Rev. Ray Kennedy, who has been vicar of Kirkdale for three years, said yesterday: "The sundial attracts archaeological parties from all over the country. It holds a place in British history."

Two other Saxon relics given restored positions inside the minster are two seventh-century coffin lids, one claimed as a memorial to King Ethelward of Deira and the other as a memorial to St Cedric.

Mr Kennedy said: "I'm assured that King Ethelward's memorial is probably genuine but there is a great deal of argument about Cedric's coffin."

'Make crime uneconomic'

An appeal to make violent crime "an uneconomic risk" and to replace "the fashionable soft policy" with stiff sentences was made by the Right-wing Conservative Monday Club in London yesterday. The club also wants genuinely deterrent conditions in gaols to replace "tea and sympathy" for criminals.

A club spokesman said that Government action to stem the tide of violence in Britain was overdue. "The shootings in

Young Liberals action plan on pollution

By MARTIN ADENEY

The Young Liberals announced yesterday that it are to launch a campaign which will apply direct action against pollution. Mr Peter Hain, their chairman, said they would try to tackle the real issues which had been blurred by "respectability" and Mr Heath's creation of the Department of the Environment.

The "urban crisis campaign" will be direct against dangerous traffic and fume pollution as well as firms dumping waste. Among action suggested to groups in a "campaign guide" are sit-downs on roads where crossings are needed (if necessary painting or crossing); "cough-ins" during rush hours; hand out leaflets to motorists; blocking exhaust pipes with potatoes or rags (checking for safety); buying up shares of polluting companies to disrupt board meetings; and organising a massive return of non-returnable bottles, for example to Schweppes.

Mr Simon Hedditch, the political vice-chairman of the Young Liberals, who will direct the campaign, said: "Concern for the quality of life is not the exclusive preserve of respectables. We must prove the irrelevance of upper-class conservatism latching onto a fashionable issue."

Everyone was paying lip-service to the principle of concern over environment, but little was being done to confront the political problems of pollution, he said. The campaign was a response to the chronic housing shortage required radical solutions.

He said that in the next six months they would be closing off both major and minor roads to create extra play-space, shopping precincts, material dumped by companies would be returned to their quarters.

The Young Liberals, who are able to further the cause of the Labour and Conservative parties, hope for support from other political groups. They also seek to create new politics—the politics of change and the politics of community control and community involvement.

Mr Hain said that while he had a short-term goal of tackling people's imagination of the conventional political game, he sought to create new politics—the politics of change and the politics of community control and community involvement.

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Vietnam escape

Saigon, August 31

Five North Vietnamese prisoners of war escaped from an island off South Vietnam and 17 people died during a guerrilla ambush, military sources said today.

The sources, who said the breakout occurred on Phu Quoc Island in the Gulf of Siam last Tuesday, added that the prisoners were still at large.

Nine other prisoners and eight military police were killed when the guerrillas attacked a police squad guarding a party of 22 North Vietnamese prisoners gathered in the jungle outside the prison. Six police and seven prisoners were wounded.

The guerrillas, the sources

said, could have been local Vietnamese or North Vietnamese regulars who have infiltrated into the Mekong Delta from Cambodia in recent weeks.

An American helicopter, apparently searching for the five missing men, was shot down over the island on Wednesday. Earlier this month, the North Vietnamese news agency claimed that 30,000 Northern prisoners were held under conditions of extreme squalor on Phu Quoc.

Military spokesmen reported today that Vietcong and North Vietnamese activity had declined sharply since the Lower House election on Sunday and Government and Allied troops had been taken off a special battle alert.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the vendor may be sent to the Guardian, 2, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Births, marriages and deaths may be sent to the Guardian, 2, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Births, marriages and deaths may be sent to the Guardian, 2, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

BIRTHS

CHADWICK—On August 23, to Dr and Mrs J. A. Chadwick, a daughter, Nicola Mary, a sister for Marjorie and Mandy. Mrs Chadwick, 10, High Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

HEYWOOD—On August 30, 1971, to Mr and Mrs J. Heywood, a daughter, Jennifer Rose, a sister for Jonathan and Anthony. Mrs Heywood, 10, High Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

KAWAJA—On August 28, 1971, to Mr and Mrs J. Kawaja, a daughter, Paula, a sister for Jonathan and Anthony. Mrs Kawaja, 10, High Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

LENNER—On August 29, 1971, to Mr and Mrs J. Lenner, a daughter, Sylvia Frances Evelyn, a sister for Jonathan and Anthony. Mrs Lenner, 10, High Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

MANN—On August 28, 1971, to Mr and Mrs J. Mann, a daughter, Ruth, a sister for Jonathan and Anthony. Mrs Mann, 10, High Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

SCHOFIELD—On August 28, 1971, to Mr and Mrs J. Schofield, a daughter, Heather, a sister for Jonathan and Anthony. Mrs Schofield, 10, High Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

PETER—On August 28, 1971, to Mr and Mrs J. Peter, a daughter, Theresa, a sister for Jonathan and Anthony. Mrs Peter, 10, High Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

HARTLEY—On August 28, 1971, to Mr and Mrs J. Hartley, a daughter, Elizabeth, a sister for Jonathan and Anthony. Mrs Hartley, 10, High Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

ROSE—On August 28, 1971, to Mr and Mrs J. Rose, a daughter, Elizabeth, a sister for Jonathan and Anthony. Mrs Rose, 10, High Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

TATTON—On August 28, 1971, to Mr and Mrs J. Tatton, a daughter, Elizabeth, a sister for Jonathan and Anthony. Mrs Tatton, 10, High Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

WELLS—On August 28, 1971, to Mr and Mrs J. Wells, a daughter, Elizabeth, a sister for Jonathan and Anthony. Mrs Wells, 10, High Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

MARRIAGES

HALL—On August 28, 1971, to Mr and Mrs J. Hall, a daughter, Elizabeth, a sister for Jonathan and Anthony. Mrs Hall, 10, High Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

POTTER—On August 28, 1971, to Mr and Mrs J. Potter, a daughter, Elizabeth, a sister for Jonathan and Anthony. Mrs Potter, 10, High Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

DEATHS

CRICKTON—On August 30, 1971, at home peacefully, HARRY, aged 82, of 12, Gillingham Road, Weybridge, Surrey. Buried at Weybridge Cemetery.

EVANS—On August 30, 1971, at home peacefully, HARRY, aged 82, of 12, Gillingham Road, Weybridge, Surrey. Buried at Weybridge Cemetery.

WAGSTAFF—On August 30, 1971, at home peacefully, HARRY, aged 82, of 12, Gillingham Road, Weybridge, Surrey. Buried at Weybridge Cemetery.

HOME NEWS

Labour parties get together about Ulster

By HAROLD JACKSON

Representatives of the three Labour parties in Ireland will meet the British Labour Party in London today to discuss the political initiative in Ulster for which Mr Wilson has been calling.

Mr Callaghan, Mr Ian Mikardo, and other members of the Labour Party executive will first meet members of the Northern Ireland Labour Party. The main discussion will be about the NILP's recent proposals for a community government in which Mr Brian Faulkner would head an administration including Roman Catholic Ministers.

The Belfast deputation will also give its views on the current situation in the province and the attitude of the Social Democratic and Labour Party opposition at Stormont. Though the SDLP has withdrawn from Stormont, leaving the sole Labour member and two Paisleyites as the only non-Unionists in the House, the Northern Ireland Labour leadership has been encouraged that the main opposition group has not rejected its proposals.

Deteriorating

The British leaders will then meet representatives of the Dublin-based Irish Labour Party and members of the SDLP. The ILP delegation will be led by the party leader, Mr Brendan Corish, and will include Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien. Their principal concern is thought to be the deteriorating relations between the Westminster and Dublin Governments, particularly in the light of the latest border incident.

Though the meetings will certainly provide a useful exchange of ideas they suffer from the handicap that all those engaged in them are out of

power. The NILP's proposals have already been condemned as unrealistic by Mr Faulkner, and in the Republic Mr Lynch has been calling for the abolition of the Stormont Parliament. It seems improbable, therefore, that he would welcome any attempt to get the Stormont Parliament on a more workable basis.

The talks today can thus only be seen as part of a general clarification of thoughts rather than as the chance for a dynamic new initiative.

Our report yesterday of the border incident said that 110 Irish soldiers arrived at Court-ban in three vehicles. This should have read 10 Irish soldiers.

IT SEEMS unthinkable that breeds of sheep and cattle which have been in Britain for 1,000 or 3,000 years should be allowed to die out, but the danger is real.

The Norfolk Horn sheep that probably came over to Britain with the Danish invaders and was common throughout East Anglia has almost gone. Only two rams, two ewes, and one ram lamb remain.

The brown-fleeced Manx Loaghtan sheep, which are thought by some to have arrived in Britain in Viking longships in the eighth and ninth centuries, are reduced to three small flocks. Pure-bred Oxford and Sandy Black pigs—a breed of ancient but obscure origin—may be represented by a solitary sow.

All of them are animals which have played a vital role in Britain's history. The medieval

Left to right: Oxford and Sandy Black pigs, Chartley cattle, and a Norfolk horn ram

History on hoof in danger

cathedrals were paid for with the wool of the white-faced Cotswold sheep, which are said to be descended from sheep kept on Roman estates near Cirencester.

History on the hoof, but in commercial terms a Woodland White-face or a long-horned Chartley cow is as obsolete as a Model T Ford. Tough and hardy these old breeds may be, but they have been almost eliminated by more pampered livestock that give more wool, meat, and milk.

They owe their survival to a

handful of enthusiasts, a few zoos, and now to the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Over the last few years the society has gathered into the National Agricultural Centre at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, a few of the survivors of the rarer breeds.

In 1968 the society and the Zoological Society of London set up a working party to see how these rare farm animals could be preserved. In October, a conference will be held at Stoneleigh in the hope of setting up some national

organisation that can gather information about the small herds of rarities scattered round the country, and then guarantee their survival.

The preservationists' motives are varied. Some are moved by a sense of history. Others want a gene bank of hardy stock that has proved it can survive, just in case the high performance modern breeds should turn out to be overbred and decadent.

John Fairhall

Lynch's strong complaint Curb on IRA gun money Estate agent Roy Brooks dies

The following is part of the statement issued by Mr Lynch, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic:

During the past two years, the British Army made some 30 incursions into the 26 counties. These were brought to the attention of the British authorities at the times of occurrence and assurances were received that they were accidental and that stringent instructions had been issued to the British troops to avoid such infringements.

At about 1.30 p.m. on Sunday, August 29, a further infringement occurred when a British patrol consisting of two Ferret armoured scout cars penetrated about one mile into the 26 counties. On their return towards the border they were halted by a motor van parked across the road. A crowd gathered and impeded their further progress. One scout car was set on fire and the crew of that joined the first car, which was allowed to

return across the border apparently with one or more punctured tyres.

All this had happened before the arrival of a party of Garda Síochána and an army patrol.

The superintendent of the Garda Síochána who took charge of the operation was notified at 2.10 p.m. of the incident and he immediately had the O/C of the army post at Dundalk notified.

The Garda party arrived at the scene at 2.45 p.m. Shortly after the Gardaí arrived they heard gunfire from the direction of the border. The firing continued for about 10 minutes. Soon afterwards the army patrol arrived.

Following a lull in the firing a helicopter appeared and firing resumed and continued intermittently for about 35 minutes. Neither army nor Garda Síochána personnel saw at any time any firing from the 26 counties into the six counties. Allegations that army personnel allowed such firing to take

place without intervention by them are entirely without foundation. Although five spent bullet-cases were found a few yards inside the 26 counties, the army authorities are satisfied, on the basis of an examination of the ground yesterday and inquiries carried out by them in association with the Garda Síochána, that the evidence points to the conclusion that the British soldiers were NOT shot from the 26 county side of the border.

There is, on the other hand, ample evidence that heavy shooting occurred from within the six counties, and this and the topographical features of the locality point to the conclusion that it was firing from within the six counties that caused the casualties.

This information has been conveyed to the British authorities, together with a strong complaint about their failure to control movements of their troops in border areas which could be prejudicial to the peace.

The Police Commissioner of the Irish Republic, Mr Michael Wymes, sent a directive yesterday to all police stations in the Republic. The directive said that all IRA collection boxes were to be seized and all collectors prosecuted.

For over two weeks IRA collections have been held openly, particularly in Dublin. Collectors have appeared along O'Connell Street, with placards asking for funds to "support the IRA." Some blatantly appeal for "funds for guns for the IRA."

There has been little evidence of attempts by police to stop these collections. Some, which have been held at meetings called by various illegal organisations, have raised over £500 a time.

Mr Roy Brooks, the estate agent who became famous for his amusing property advertisements, died on Monday night. He was 55. He started his firm of Roy Brooks Estate Agents, of Moravian Corner, King's Road, Chelsea, with his father in 1946.

His advertisements included descriptions such as "glum attic flat for midgets" and "Titled Tory Tycoon's Tiny Town House."

His description of one property with "back bedroom suitable only for dwarf" helped to attract 30 customers. His friend and partner, Mr Anthony Halstead, said yesterday: "He was well-known for his forthright, direct, truthful, and amusing approach to the selling of property. Roy always used to say that the best qualifications for an estate agent were to take an oath of allegiance for honesty as a monk would have to do."

Mr Brooks also wrote for newspapers and magazines and did radio and television broadcasting. Although most members of his family were Conservatives, Mr Brooks became a Socialist after seeing homeless people sleeping on the Thames embankment. He unsuccessfully contested Aldershot for Labour in 1959. After the Hungarian revolution he was associated with a house for refugee children.

Mr Brooks, who lived in South Kensington, London, leaves a widow and three daughters.

The flavour is King Size

29p

Recommended price

WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING KING SIZE VIRGINIA

Rothmans King Size—extra length, a finer filter and the best tobacco money can buy. That's why Rothmans King Size are demanded in 160 countries and on over 100 airlines. And that's why Rothmans are the world's largest selling King Size Virginia cigarette.

King Size flavour that really satisfies

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Fay Weldon • Armchair law • Letter

Filleted souls

Catherine Stott meets novelist Fay Weldon

N. Churches
S. Ove
Cont

W television play by Fay Weldon
ays an event in the calendar of
screen drama. She from
pen drips that corrosive
ur which purges away com-
ny marriages by stripping
the partners' protective outer
and leaving them without an
in tact. Her second novel,
less a savage work called "Down
g the Women," it is an obse-
-work which tells how it is for
with a refusal to sugar the
with anything more palatable
the truth. To women who prefer
deception it will be like gulph-
own bitter ales.

Weldon herself is only shrill
ent. She is large and calm and
ing, moving about her house
a ship in full sail, apparently
led by the persistent crying of
baby she is holding. There is
ing oddly poetic about her
as, or speech. As a talker she
controlled, low-key perform-
cleverly at odds with the
cative things she has to say. If
have it an octave higher, of
the whole effect would be

agreed, softly, that her work is
in an attempt to be honest,
he does not mean it to be
ing. She regards herself as a
ic writer who wishes in some
re to improve people and says
she did feel this there would
be point in writing prose and
could be better off in another
e, writing poetry. She does not
Pelt to send people out of their
with shock but rather, hopes
a presenting the truth as con-
vally as possible without pre-
unhelpfully everything is
and lovely.

own Among the Women" is
the usual female cry of pain
"woman's lot" but about the
are words which recur obses-
sively which form a picture of
life as a grind. She con-
the word for a moment. "A
this is very true of women's
They have this level of existence
on all the time, cleaning and
ing their little area of the world
and bright for other people to
their lives in.

his is not altogether a misfortune
se this is the level of reality
think men get too far from
wrote this book, without the
line of a commission which one
with a television play, from mv
experience, observation, and no
my own neuroses, especially ob-
served. Actually what other peo-
my obsessions appear to me to
art of normal daily life and
I have been told I am obsessed
is the helplessness of the
in relation to the man and
manipulativeness which women
to exercise to survive. I am
UNIVERSITY by the pressures put on
n by the society in which we
which is to be feminine
such as you make yourself
ative and useful to the opposite
and the way this is so often
distract the baby she handed

him a copy of the book she was
reading, "The Diary of Mad
Housewife." "Another female book,"
she said with a slight smile, "with
its undertones of cooking, cleaning,
arrangements, organising, and days
taken up making life livable. That is
something when you are younger,
you wish to do, which is then clearly
in your nature to do." And when do
you start to scream about it? "I
suppose when it stops you doing
what you wish to do: or when the
standards are not your standards but
someone else's: when their high
standards of what composes a clean,
well-kept, tidy, and organised life do
not coincide with your own."

But to return to the word "media,"
that ominous spectre Mrs Weldon had
said was abusing womanhood. Hold
on a minute, was it not someone
called Fay Weldon who, as the shining
light of the advertising world had
composed all those famous egg and
milk commercials and coined the
immortal phrase "Go to work on an
Egg?" And had this same Fay Weldon
not been guilty of exerting such
pressures on women in such a way as
to abuse them?

"Oh yes indeed," said Fay Weldon,
novelist and playwright, calmly. "I
was paid to make women buy some-
thing and I did it and became very
successful. I did it not by telling lies
but by failing to tell the total truth.
And, of course, a great deal of my
soul revolted against it. But it gave
me the chance to create something
out of nothing—a television com-
mercial where there wasn't one before.
It gave me the acclaim of a small group
of people and a sense of achievement
which is, after all, what we are all
after. The fact that if you look at it
from the outside it is a very puny,
rather ridiculous and mildly
social achievement you are not aware
of while you are only mixing with
advertising people.

"It was anti-social because it is a
falsification of values to try to sell
something to women by forcing them
into a role and putting thoughts into
their minds which are not true. I was
not conscious of that at the time." Surely
she must have felt a glimmer
of hate at the time? "Not then. Not
then. But I do now. It was a drug of
perpetual achievement. It was quite a
lot of money and I needed money in
order to provide dinner for the child-
ren but even so I do not believe
money is the prime motivation."

"Fortunately the time came when
I was able to earn my living in a
more respectable manner and was able
then to take a moral stand." At which
she laughs at herself and goes on
more seriously, "I am now very grate-
ful not to have to prostitute my
talents any more, but I claim no credit
for it. Eggs were not, mind you, bad
things to go to work on and neither
was milk. I was asked to work on
cigarettes and did decline, which made
me very unpopular."

Although her writing has this feroc-
ious quality about it, she doesn't
think she has it in her domestic life,
and regards it as fortunate that it only
comes out in her work. Her characters
are incredibly rude to each other yet
she regards them merely as "honest."
"I don't think," she says carefully,
"that the fate of the people in my

books and plays is any worse or any
more desperate than what happens in
actual life. When I look at the people
I know, and the difference—which I
suppose is an obsession—between their
potentiality and what actually happens
to them, I feel it is tragic." Indeed
this seems to be the undercurrent of
her writing. "It is. The tragedy of the
change from youth to age."

Curiously, although a lot of blood
is spilled in her writing as relation-
ships are vivisectioned by her pen, face
to face she will say with the sweetest
smile that she is "all in favour of
marriage" and that she can see no
alternative, that to her men without
women seem very sad and that, from
her observation, the heterosexual
relationship is ultimately more
rewarding.

Her first novel, "The Fat Woman's
Joke" which was screened in its
dramatised version by Granada,
indicated a great subjective obsession
about being overweight, on the part
of the writer, who is after all no less
10 herself. "It was an obsession but is
no longer. I was objecting and do
object to the social pressures which
have brought about what appears to
be the current belief that the more
like boys women are, the better, which
seems a defeat of women somehow."

She wrote that book five years ago,
before Women's Lib really got going
and changed her attitudes in a quite
fundamental way. How? "I could no
longer write an egg advertisement, con-
scious of what I am doing, because it
would be too much, as it was too much
to write a cigarette advertisement
knowing I would kill people. I wouldn't
write one knowing that I was forcing
women into a mould which was detri-
mental to them, their children, and
society. So far as I can see, by being
female one has a different nature from
the male... one is more masochisti-
cally inclined and I feel society's pres-
sures should lessen these differences
not emphasise them. Women should
be encouraged to be less domestic, less
demanding, less masochistic, less man-
ipulative, and less bitchy than at the
moment."

If she ever wrote another commer-
cial she would attempt to preach indi-
viduality rather than conformity but
sees the near impossibility of this from
a commercial point of view, since
selling to millions at a time means
some kind of common denominator. So
she has no thoughts of returning to
advertising? "Not without laughing
so much that they wouldn't ever
employ me."

Ultimately, the personal statement
running through her writing is, she
supposes, connected with human
dignity. "That people now, especially
women, are allowed very little dignity
by virtue of the fact that everything
they do or say or feel can so easily be
explained away in terms of the knowl-
edge that we now have about motiva-
tion, conditioning, social response, and
neurosis. Their responses would be
healthier if they were allowed to be
blinder, and more naked and more
passionate and they should feel them-
selves entitled to have this other level
of response. So if, when I write,
people are rude to each other, it is not
on a schoolgirl level of abuse, but on
the level of something much more
constructive."



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fashion battle
on your
hands with
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The lay lawyer's do-it-yourself

by Geoffrey
Sheridan

NO LAWYER, needless to say, knows all
the law, he simply knows where to find
it. But the problem for the uninitiated is
how to disentangle the threads of statute
and precedent, procedure and rule. Now,
while radical lawyers are trying to
demystify the law and put it in the
hands of the people, some help has come
from the "Reader's Digest" and a team
of solicitors, barristers, and academics,
headed by Michael Zander, the
Guardian's legal correspondent.

The "Family Guide to the Law"
(published this week at £5.50 from
book-sellers or £4.50 direct from the
"Reader's Digest," 7-10 Old Bailey,
London EC4A) aims to define and
describe the law in England and Wales
as it affects tenants and house-owners,
workers and small businessmen,
families ("for better, for worse"),
consumers and motorists, and those with
some money to dispose of, as well as
those who find themselves in debt or in
need of a little help from the State.

"I don't have any doubt," says
Zander, "that this is the first serious
attempt to make a law book tolerable to
read, and law books are intolerable to

read. I was intrigued by the idea of
doing this while at the same time
making it sufficiently accurate. There
was a continual interaction between
lawyers and laymen, and in the initial
stages articles came back from the
"Digest" editors rewritten and often
unrecognisable. Some of the contributors
were very agitated, but it proved the really important
contribution to the book that the "Digest"
made.

"Primarily we wanted to explain the
basic legal framework, what an
individual's rights are, and how he can
use a lawyer and the legal system to best
advantage."

The book deals in part with the kind
of situation which, although everyday
incidences, frequently go unremedied
because the individual is not aware of
his rights: the tenant who leaves when
he receives a notice to quit, not
realising that eviction is unlawful with-
out a county court order; the consumer
who finds that an item he has just
bought is defective but fails to return it
to the shop and demand his money back,
as he may well be entitled to do under
the Misrepresentation Act of 1967: the

worker who forgoes his entitlement to
redundancy pay by unconditionally
accepting an alternative job which then
turns out to be unsatisfactory.

There are sections dealing with tax
allowances and social security assess-
ments, and detailed explanations of such
common pastimes as house-purchasing
and the pursuit of a divorce, all aided
and abetted by diagrams and flow charts.
Many general subjects are, in fact,
extended beyond the immediate scope of
the law and simply give practical
information.

Like all books which border on the
do-it-yourself category, half the appeal is
that you may be sitting on a money-
spinner. It's nice to know, for instance,
that headachest suffered after an injury
can be converted to cash. But such
claims come better from the pen of a
professional, and the book is careful to
point out where the advice and assist-
ance of a solicitor is helpful or
necessary. Firmly believes that the book
will promote business for the profession.
"Experience has shown," he says, "that
the more people know about the law, the
more they are likely to make use of

lawyers. But we have tried to give
people greater confidence in dealing
with the profession by describing how
each kind of case will be dealt with, and
also by setting out the costs of pursuing
a case and of how legal aid operates.
Not least, some prominence is given to
the methods of bringing a complaint
against a solicitor.

"Where I think the book would be
helpful to the solicitor as well as to the
lay reader, is the background informa-
tion we give on a whole range of social
and institutional agencies which
specialise in the kind of problems which
a solicitor would often refer to a
Citizens' Advice Bureau, or something
like that. Thus on the consumer side, we
list organisations which handle com-
plaints about particular products or
services."

One problem with law books is that
the law doesn't stand still for long. The
section dealing with the Industrial
Relations Act was held over until the
last minute, and this is completely up to
date. But there have been amend-
ments to the Immigration Bill since the
book was printed, and work has already
begun on a second edition.



Royal Doulton soufflé dishes



"Cushionfloor" by Naim

ABOUT THE HOUSE

by Diana Pollock

YOGHURT is a habit-forming food
and has long since lost its slightly
cranky image to become everyone's
dish. Perla's Yogurters makes it with
minimum fuss. The machine, a tub
rather like a coffee grinder, is 9 1/2 in.
tall and 15 1/2 in. round. It comes with
flex and two-point plug as well as two
large glass jars with tops and
can be used for 220-240 voltage. The
process is simple. Starting with a
dessertspoon of milk, stop-bought
yoghurt to a pint of milk, and switch
on. After not less than nine hours
here's your yoghurt. As it is very
important not to move the tub during
fermentation I switch it on at bed-
time and turn it off at breakfast time.

Seven different sorts of milk can be
used—including dried and evaporated.
Tastes vary. Some like the consist-
ency and taste of "Long Life" milk,
some swear by sterilised. After a
while, using a spoonful of your own
brev, for each new lot, the flavour
and texture get richer. The Yogurters
costs £5.80 including postage and
packing from Perla Products Ltd.,
P.O. Box No. 17, Hayes, Middlesex.

Soufflé dish

NO ONE has ever improved on the
traditional shape of the French soufflé
dish with its upright sides and rib-
bing—to prevent it slipping out of
one's hands. Royal Doulton's York-
town design of dark blue vine leaves
on a two pint capacity soufflé dish

costs £1.95. Matching cocottes, six
to the box, are £3.80, and are for
individual egg dishes, hot or cold.
Shoofat in pot, or any other small
delicacies. Both shapes are oven proof
and can be bought, or ordered, from
Chinacraft shops everywhere. Harrods
and Marshall & Snelgrove in London;
Kendall Milne, Manchester, and Rack-
hams of Birmingham. Royal Doulton
have recently opened new showrooms
at 11 Wigmore Street, London W1
(01-637 1766).

Home helps

TWO OF THE newest helps to doing
our own decorating and carpentry are
on view at the Do-It-Yourself Exhibi-
tion at Olympia Hill September 11.
The first is Crown's new range of
Easy Strip wallpapers (already ready
pasted to make them easier to put
up). A slip factor has been added to
the formula of the adhesive helping
the decorator to push the paper into
the correct position on the walls.
These papers can now be hung just
like ready pasted vinyls, dunked into
a trough and hung up wet on both
sides. Prices range from 50p to £1.60
per roll—plus tax.

The second is a new vice that screws
to the table instead of the heavy
workbench type of vice needing two
(female) hands to lift. Called the
De-Vice, it is a triangular metal
"shoe" into which a specially shaped
piece of kiln-dried hardwood, with a

notch at one end, is pushed. The piece
of wood to be planed slips firmly
between the metal vice and the hard-
wood ready for planing. The De-Vice,
usually £1.50 from Gamages, Holborn,
London, can be bought for £1.50
during the exhibition and is on stand
B.8 on the first floor.

Debossed

EMBOSSING produces a sharp edge
like a clean cut, debossing a softer,
dimpled outline. Both methods are
used to outline the patterns of vinyl
flooring. It always seems to me that
to get the embossed floor really clean,
you need a pin head and lots of time
on hands and knees to dig it all out.
The debossed surface of Naim's
Cushionfloor vinyl flooring wipes clean
with the least possible effort. There
must be other reasons for buying any
floor covering—price, design, colour
must be right. I tried out Cushion-
floor's claims of quietness and warmth
(both true) to naked feet at their
factory in Kirkcaldy and was still
given luncheon in the director's dining
room which shows they believe in
their product. Dresden, their latest
and most successful design, is made
in five colourways—Delft blue, orange/
yellow, tan/pink, yellow/green, brown/
soft green, and costs about £1.25 a
square yard 72in. wide from the
the flooring departments of most large
stores.

LETTER

Accidents in ir schools

EA MOTHER-TO-BE (in six weeks)
as a former school mistress, I am
deeply concerned with the standard
of first aid treatment to children at
school. I feel that if parents realised
inadequate facilities usually avail-
able in case of illness and, particularly,
in case of accidents, they would be
aghast. Then the situation might be
improved.

"Factories, Shops and other
businesses" Act does not seem to apply
to schools. Very often schools have no
first aid personnel on the premises.
In some secondary schools the
PE teacher is expected to cope.
Sometimes they have taken a first aid
certificate during their training. These
certificates are only valid for three
years and there is no incentive for them
to renew initially qualified to keep his
knowledge up to date. Primary schools
have no specialist in PE and
no one on the premises who has
had a training in first aid (let
alone possess a valid certificate).

First aid training is included in very
few teacher training courses either at
the level of Education or at the PE
level. I was a zoology graduate and
at Queen's College, I would teach health
education as well as biology in schools.
In laboratories where accidents are
frequent, first aid was not mentioned at all.
The facilities and equipment avail-
able in schools is sadly lacking.
Medical rooms are used as stores,
there is nowhere to put injured
children other than a busy office or the
study. One local authority
instructs its schools to contact the
GP in case of accidents, what
the time, and not to remove the
child to hospital.

Provision for treatment of accidents
in schools ought to be of prime
importance. Each school should have
at least one person with a valid first
aid certificate which he has to keep
up to date and who would be responsible
for arranging the removal of an injured
child to a casualty department and con-
sulting medical aid where appropriate.
Schools should have access to medical equip-
ment at all times. In some schools during
lunch hour which is lost during
accidents, many accidents
occur, and he should be responsible
for the ordering and maintenance of
equipment.

For these duties the person or
persons (the number required being
determined by the size of the school)
should be paid a responsibility allow-
ance of an amount to be negotiated as
industrial establishments.—Yours,
Susan Dale Tamsell

11 White Horse Road,
Windsor, Berkshire.

مكزامن النمل



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Not much time on the Clyde

It is easier to apportion blame for past mistakes over Upper Clyde Shipbuilders than to produce a viable—and tolerable—plan for the future. What became clearer than ever from the liquidator's report to a creditors' meeting yesterday is that time is of the essence. Shipowners' and suppliers' confidence in the whole future of shipbuilding on the upper reaches of the river is not being improved by delay. The liquidator cannot negotiate for new orders. No one else is in a position to do so. The sooner Mr John Davies appoints his embryo board of directors the better its exact terms of reference, the size of a company it will run, and many other details will take some time to sort out. But someone must begin at once the job of staunching the outflow of confidence and trying to make sure that all the potential orders do not go elsewhere.

Mr Davies yesterday had a fuller discussion with Mr Feather and Mr McGarvey. This was not concerned with the TUC's plan for a Clydeside Development Authority so much as with the possibility of saving as many jobs as possible. That is probably wise. The CDA has always looked like something of a hybrid, a cross between a state enterprise and a regional economic planning board. It may, however, contain the nucleus of an idea for injecting the extra money likely to

be needed to tackle the now desperate unemployment situation on the Upper-Clyde. Such situations sometimes require unconventional remedies. The thought of 6,000 shipyard workers, and possibly as many again from UCS suppliers, being thrown on the already glutted West of Scotland labour market scarcely bears thinking about—from the humanitarian, economic, or political points of view.

But whether the Government decides to go ahead with its own plan to maintain only Govan and Linthouse, or to give some new authority a chance to look at the problem afresh, and whether or not Mr Kelly or one of the others said to be interested in Clydebank proves able to go ahead, one fact is clear; the workers and their shop stewards will have to take up a more flexible position than they have so far done. The work-in has been a remarkable public relations exercise to put the plight of the Upper Clyde on the national agenda. It does, however, show signs of fraying, both financially and in an understandable drift away of some of the redundant men. The present objectives of keeping all four yards open and accepting no redundancies are unrealistic, and may even damage the workers' interests. The shop stewards would be wiser to work to save as many jobs as possible, and in whatever way is possible.

Federation for the Arabs

The latest attempt at Arab unity—through predictable referendums in Libya, Egypt, and Syria today—comes at a time of unparalleled inter-Arab strain. The Federation of Arab Republics is symbolically, to use President Sadat's words, "a reply for the current disintegration of the Arab nation." But it was conceived before this phase. The motives and the participants differ. Each is subject to dissimilar pressures.

The construction of this federation has been worked out with some of the experiences of the previous four efforts in mind. The aim is something a little looser than the bonds which held Syria and Egypt together unhappily between 1958 and 1961. Notably, since the first public draft of the regulations in April, the question of war or peace has been changed to require a unanimous rather than a majority vote. But soundness of the basic motivation remains in doubt. It grew originally (with Sudan in place of Syria) out of the divisive Arab summit in Rabat in December, 1969. Sudan has since dropped out but is likely to join early next year.

The concept of the federation has since grown to fulfil President Gadhafi's ambitions for pan-Arab unity based solidly on Islam. For President Assad, who brought Syria in after his coup last November, it has brought a way back into the mainstream of Arab politics, and an opening, if wanted, to a settlement with Israel. President Sadat is able through the federation to link Egypt's interests with pan-Arab concern. The overall vision is Arab, but the impression is left from the initial statements more of anti-Israeli bias.

Is this a firm enough structure for unity? How will it cope with the tedious administrative problems of economic, military and political coordination, and planning? There are enormous disparities between populations, the distribution of wealth, and the development of economic and political institutions. These are factors which will divide rather than unite if the basis is not firm.

The referendum comes appositely on the second anniversary of Colonel Gadhafi's coup in Libya. He has without doubt made Libya a world force to be reckoned with during this time. He is also the prime mover behind the creation of this federation. This has its risks. He can point to some advantages in having expelled the Italian and Jewish communities from Libya, supported prematurely the failed coup against King Hassan in Morocco, and abducted two Sudanese from a BOAC airliner for execution. But he cannot afford to embarrass the Egyptians too much in the process.

The greater risk is that this federation may increase disunity in the Arab world. By its nature it excludes monarchs and emirs. But how do the regimes in Algiers and Aden with their differing views on a settlement with Israel, on the Palestinians, and on communism regard President Gadhafi's strident anti-communism? There is no doubting the sincerity of his feelings, but much of it smacks of the now-discredited Arabism of the 1950s. The danger for President Sadat is that the teething troubles of federal existence could distract his attention from a search for a peace settlement.

The rich and the poor

This year has not proved one of the happiest for the rich nations of the world. For the poor it is little short of disastrous. The developing countries have been hit by a deadly combination of economic circumstances. The flow of official "pure" aid—as opposed to "tied" loans—has been falling. The rich nations are moving still farther away from the target of 1 per cent of their gross national products going to aid. The latest—and most serious—blow is the big cut in foreign aid announced by President Nixon. But the savage rate of international inflation this year has eroded the value of what aid has been received. The poor can buy less and less with what they receive. Lower export earnings, because of the continuing fall in primary product prices, and the reduced flow of aid, threatens a growing number of developing countries with insolvency.

Meanwhile the effort made by the developing economies to break into the markets of the rich nations is meeting with increasing barriers. President Nixon's decision to impose a 10 per cent surcharge on exports to the United States

is a very serious blow to many Asian and Latin-American countries. The export products of some developing countries are already discriminated against by the Common Market. And earlier this year the British Government unilaterally imposed quotas on textile imports from India, Pakistan, and some other Asian countries. Since the last United Nations Conference on Trade, Aid and Development no discernible progress in getting access for the poor nations to the markets of the developed economies has been made.

Paradoxically, the present international monetary crisis may give the world another opportunity to rectify this state of affairs. Any reform of the world monetary system could and should be arranged so as to distribute currency reserves at least in part according to need. And the concern of member countries of GATT about the US import surcharge could be extended to ways of lowering general world trade barriers, particularly against the poor countries. The opportunity is there. But will the wealthy countries, obsessed with their own financial and trade problems, prove too self-centred to be able to seize it?

A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: For several weeks now there have been occasional early morning gatherings of both swallows and house-m Martins on roofs and overhead wires; but although considerable mass-excitement appeared to be generated in such congregations, no concerted departure seemed to follow, and one can only conclude that these were merely preliminary rehearsals, perhaps essential in working up the migratory urge to the requisite fever pitch. But the great assembly on the morning of August 26 was apparently a genuine final mobilisation, and the seemingly panic-stricken sallies which alternated with twittering immobility suggested a state near to mass hysteria. Next morning, and every day since, there has been no more than a sprinkling of each species in the vicinity. Since two known individuals, both reared in my garden shed about a month ago, were discovered to be in this flock, and all of the other birds examined were juveniles, one might be misled into assuming that this party was composed of locally bred youngsters. But a few years ago at this season, when a similar assembly spent the night in some Evesham woods, a sample which I caught contained not only one bird ringed as a nestling that year by a friend about seven miles away, but also one which a few days before had been roosting in Lancashire. It is interesting to note that at least three out of the five of my garden shed brood temporarily caught up in the migratory excitement were not carried away by it, for at just before 6 a.m. on Monday they, together with their parents, were still sleepily huddled on a ledge by the nest.

W. D. CAMPBELL

A Rap on Race

Margaret Mead and James Baldwin

A unique, wholly original book, conceived as a confrontation, a dialogue, and a joint inquiry into the life and death issue of race. Mead and Baldwin have spoken to each other with a directness that is rare not only in print but even in conversation. A RAP ON RACE is charged with an originality that is positively jolting and the result is a unique contemporary document.

£2.20

Michael Joseph



Rig in the desert

"OPEC countries may not yet fully recognise their enormous power over the industries of the Western world, but recognition cannot be far away"—
ANTHONY TUCKER
on the fuel that lubricates all our economies

Oil pressure running high

TENSIONS of diminishing resources are already with us. A taut black thread connects events and crises which, at first sight, may seem disconnected. The iceberg-like battle of the dollar and the yen, for example, and the hardening of the commercial attitudes in OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries). The auctioning of oil exploration rights in the North Sea, the US-Russia confrontation in the Middle East and the rumour, widespread among oil men, that the US is about to initiate a crash programme to exploit the oil-sands and shale reserves of the Rockies. As one oil man put it, such a programme would be "a technical bastard," but the political and economic pressures make it inevitable. American secondary reserves are very large, and although expensive to extract, costs are less important than survival. Survival, that is, of the US industrial economy as we know it.

But all other Western industrial economies are also hooked on oil and few possess resources. If the pumps were turned off in the Middle East, then the economies of Europe and Japan would collapse. Both depend on OPEC countries for around 85 per cent of their requirements, and demands are rising by 12 per cent and 15 per cent per year respectively. At the moment there are no alternative sources of oil, and none of sufficient volume are even in sight. The US, once an exporter of oil and its products, is increasingly a net importer and, on present growth rates of internal demand, has easily accessible reserves for less than 20 years. Roughly 5 per cent of her crude oil now comes from the Middle East but, even on the basis of rising European and Japanese demands, the Middle East reserves themselves look good for less than 50 years.

If, as an alternative to exploiting secondary reserves, the US increased her demand from the Middle East then the oilfields' lifeline would be substantially shorter. True, both the Alaskan and North Sea fields are unknown quantities, but even if they turned out to be larger than expected and easily recoverable in environmentally acceptable ways—which is by no means certain—their lifetime

again would be less than half a century.

Indeed, taken as sole sources for Europe and for the US and Canada, these new fields are hardly more than a drop in the ocean, a situation which in spite of the polished calm of the oil industry, has major economic and political consequences that can be no more tempered by technological optimism. OPEC countries may not yet fully recognise their enormous power over the industries of the Western world, but recognition cannot be far away. They know that at the present time a great deal of the real money is made not from the sale of crude oil but from the sale of refined products.

With massive economies hooked on oil products, OPEC has the power not only to control crude prices but to force its way to a dominant position in refining and in the control of product prices. Logistically, these countries cannot reduce at the point of crude production if they are to meet even the present demands. This means that they must drive toward involvement in and, ultimately, control of a large proportion of the refining and associated industries within consumer countries themselves.

Whatever the rate of this infiltration and increasing domination, it will be accompanied, as resources dwindle, by increasing rapid rises in price. It makes little difference whether these, from an OPEC political point of view, are more easily applied at the production or at the refining end. The point is that we are hooked and the screws are on. One point of immediate importance is to recognise that the sparkling economic growth of both the EEC and Japan are exactly reflected in their oil consumption. Since about 70 per cent of that consumption is primary energy for industry the spark—and index, you might say, of resources depletion—could be snuffed out in a moment.

It has always seemed possible in the past to argue that the Middle Eastern and other oil-producing countries are no less hooked than are the external economies they support. But this is not really true. The extent to which the producers are hooked is really no more than an indication of the rate

at which, bearing in mind other possible sources of energy, they can apply the screws. There are, for instance, potential and growing demands for oil in the Third World in which OPEC might reasonably be expected to take a sharp interest, because the possibility of direct control and much higher profits could exist from the outset. To OPEC it is simply a matter of balance of maintaining income and, increasingly, of conserving and stretching the power of ageing wells.

Whether the West likes to admit it or not, the oil-producing countries of the Middle East were exploited savagely at the outset, and have suffered from their initially unsought position as lynch-pins in the economic-political warfare of Western industrial society. Recurring oil crises and political instability in the producing areas are so firmly written into recent history that we accept them as inevitable. Yet we always assume, erroneously, that they are necessarily self-righting.

Yet, particularly since World War Two, one of the most important stabilising forces in the Middle East has been the political and economic presence of the United States. The East-West interface has seemed at times, not accidentally, to run through the oilfields. But the US has only marginal interest in the oil from the point of view of her own industrial requirements. She is there strategically in defence of the economies of the Western block. Since the Western block is now pressurising the dollar, and since she will have even less interest in the oil when she develops her internal secondary resources, the political situation might well change.

A withdrawal might actively promote instability, and one might reasonably ask whether, with the dollar under pressure from the yen, and the yen wholly dependent on industry supported by Middle Eastern oil, there might not be powerful economic incentives to let the instabilities grow with her internal needs more than provided for by the opening up of the shale deposits, and if the US cares to develop this kind of oil extraction in a massive way, enough in hand to feed Europe and Japan if the necessity arose.

the entire oil-hungry affluence of the West could hang on a nod from Washington. Neither the yen nor the mark nor indeed the IMF itself would then look very powerful.

There are, of course, many reasons other than oil and currency for the US to continue the maintenance of stability in the Middle East, but the scenario points the vulnerability of non-oil-producing Western industrial nations. Europe whether thought of as EEC plus Britain or as a Continental block, has no oil reserves worth speaking of; yet, like her consumption, her dependence on oil is doubling every decade. Indeed, taking minerals as a whole, Europe's industries rest on enormous imports of many kinds.

In a world where easily accessible resources are dwindling, in which the extraction of secondary resources must involve massive environmental impact and higher costs, and in which the prime producers of all minerals are now beginning to grasp the real power in their hands, the affluence produced by technological skills unbacked by resources can be seen fragile, false and probably transient.

The unknown reserves of the North Sea and other Continental Shelf areas are not a solution. Demands are so massive that these offer only partial amelioration and, if large, a temporary buffer. Like the mineral resources of the Snowdonia National Park, they may best be regarded as pathetically small when compared to even existing demands although possibly useful as strategic reserves. That they are being probed at all is a further indication of growing pressures which, for many reasons, we should fear. Yet, even though we are running rapidly up the gradient of increasing energy costs and of industrial vulnerability, the energy merchants of Britain and Europe are still geared to the thoughtless pumping up of the balloon of increasing demand. We have no energy policy and the pressures overtaking cost towards conservation. Perhaps worse, neither Britain nor Europe has a minerals policy. It begins to look as though history will judge us not as a community, but as a damn great drunken sailor.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The public and the police

Sir,—Was not the full-scale funeral procession for Superintendent Richardson, shown in Friday's front-page photograph, a singularly curious occasion?

One can feel a loathing for murder and hope that its perpetrators will be punished; feel sorrow and sympathy for the bereaved; and agree that a public servant dead in this alarming and degrading way, should be honoured appropriately.

But one can also feel puzzled at so strangely spectacular and ceremonial a display of mourning, put on at the height of a controversy about penal issues, in a crowded resort at the peak of the holiday season, with hundreds of police lining the route, riding or marching, a brass band, and a good quality of well-publicised clerical moralising.

Do I commit a gross error of taste? Am I over-suspicious? Or were the squalid circumstances of murder and the grief

of personal loss used calculatedly to stage a kind of black carnival in aid of the punitive backlash?—Yours etc, Alan Brownjohn.

2 Belsize Park, London NW 3.

Sir,—Whenever a policeman is killed, the situation is exploited by those who want the death sentence restored. It is abhorrent that police circles should take advantage of public emotion over the death of a colleague to coerce the public into supporting a retrograde step. As a punitive force the police can think only in terms of punishment and have no regard for the social consequences. There is a certain revenge and spite in the demand for the return of capital punishment. Revenge is a blind reaction which ignores social requirements. Those who want to flog and hang always seem to have a remedy for crime.

In an increasingly acquisitive

society with increasing emphasis on individualism it is any wonder that there is an increase in crime? The worst effect of capital punishment is not on the condemned criminal, but on society—on which it has a morbid effect, with a growing conviction that judicial violence is a solution to all ills.

Capital punishment is irrevocable, allowing no redress in the event of a miscarriage of justice. The Rillington Place murder, in which the wrong man, Timothy Evans, was hanged, is still fresh in public memory, and there is the present campaign claiming that James Hanratty was hanged for a murder he did not commit.

Do the advocates of capital punishment have any infallible proposals to prevent this sort of thing in the event of hanging being restored?

R. Archbold, 33 Allenswood, London SW 19.

Democracy—a Greek journalist's viewpoint

Sir,—I wish to refer, even belatedly, to certain inaccuracies contained in the article by your Athens correspondent, Mr David Tonge, published in the Guardian (August 13).

The Journalists' Union of the Athens Daily Newspapers has been protesting and fighting against the press law since October 1968, when this legislation was first proposed.

In several memos, signed by all the organisations connected with the press, submitted to the Government and published in the newspapers, the Union has protested against every single measure affecting the rights and privileges of journalists regarding the freedom of the press.

I also wish to state that I have been an elected member of the Administrative Council of the Union for the past 20 years and, far from being "foisted on the Union by the regime," I was elected president, by secret ballot (410 against 13) on June 27, 1969, and again (424 against 26) on June 25, 1971.

Moreover, I should inform you that I am a professional journalist who has worked for several newspapers of various political

tendencies in the past 40 years, and who has no dependence on or any connection whatever with the present Government of Greece.

Finally, I must add that I shall go on exerting every effort with a view to modifying the law in question in a manner corresponding with the international principles in force in the Western World safeguarding the freedom of the press and the independent and unimpeded functioning of professional organisations of journalists. This is also the line of the entire Administrative Council of our Union which has been elected in the same democratic and unimpeachable way.

Panos Troumbounis (President), Journalists' Union of the Athens Daily Newspapers.

David Tonge writes: The main candidates who opposed Mr Troumbounis in 1969 were called in and questioned by the Security Police. The other members of the Union took the warning and, to protect their rights to have elections, accepted the candidate approved by the Government. (This experience affected those

who might have opposed him this year).

Mr Troumbounis has protected journalists' pension rights, but come in for considerable criticism on other grounds. At the Union's meeting on August 20 he was accused of not taking a sufficiently firm line with the Government, and of accepting the requirements of the certificate of loyalty for new journalists. Maybe he could produce the minutes of his discussions with the Government to clarify his stand over this.

A motion of censure was avoided on procedural grounds, but a three-man committee was set up to "assist" (in other words to keep an eye on) the union's administration. "Le Monde" has written that he has been attempting to attack the foreign correspondents' position.

Plain facts

Sir,—Aren't Sunday trading regulations absurd? I went in to a shop on Sunday, could buy a newspaper, but not writing paper or toilet paper!—Yours truly,

John Clements, 48 Harvey Point, London, E 16.

Dealing with majorities

Sir,—You report (August 28) that the British Government has been negotiating by message with the all-white rebel regime in Rhodesia, saying if the "final gap" can be bridged and a settlement agreed. We hear no news of consultations with the leaders of the five million African people, who outnumber the colonists by 20 to one. Such leaders, known or unknown, are in prison in exile, or scattered throughout the country or abroad. We have hints of consultations with the white government of South Africa, but not with the black governments of adjoining states such as Zambia and Botswana, whose lives are deeply affected by the minority rebellion in Rhodesia.

No uninhibited discussion or free political activity has been possible in Rhodesia for many years. Before any genuine consensus of opinion of the African people could be achieved and satisfied that any basis proposed for independence is acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole (to quote the fifth principle), a substantial period, perhaps two years, would be necessary for open political discussion and activity throughout the country, under adequate safeguards and with leaders freed. The only fair and reasonable proposals to submit for such responsible consideration by the people would be those formed in consultation also with black leaders of Rhodesia at least of states adjoining her borders. No settlement for an African country, negotiated just between two white colonial governments, whether legal or illegal, could in these days be anything acceptable and promising peace for black or white or both in partnership. Yours truly,

Gay Clutton-Brock, Gable Cottage, Bucklebury, Berkshire.

Critical image

Sir,—So Weber's Six Pieces, Op. 6, are "orchestral bowl" pieces? Who is doing the dirt, Weber or Mr Gardus? You won't say, I think, print such an offensive claim in an article on literature and the arts. Brian Trowell, Faculty of Music, University of London.

HOME NEWS

Racism often 'condoned' by unions

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Preferential treatment for coloured workers may be essential to remove the results of long-established deprivation and discrimination, says Mrs Sheila Allen, reader in sociology at the University of Bradford in a paper published today.

In a revised version of a paper delivered to a Runnymede Trust conference of trade unionists, in December, she says that policies of equal opportunity are not in themselves enough. In such matters as graduated tax we have already accepted preferential treatment for the low paid as one way of improving their chances.

Mrs Allen, who has made special studies of colour and trade unions in industry, says her researches indicate that racism is most strongly reported by coloured people where level jobs or promotion is a reality.

"It appears that when racialisations of being an immigrant, not speaking the language, not having a suitable education and so on are removed then the factor of colour comes to play a central and overt part in the allocation of jobs."

She gives a warning that although there is considerable "commonsense" racism in society which appears among employees and therefore trade unionists, trade unions' moral exhortations are nullified because it is possible for trade union officials at one level to distribute the responsibility for discriminatory practices to another level of official or to pressure from their rank and file members.

Bequest for an Arab student

Professor Norman Bentwich, a Zionist who survived an assassination attempt by an Arab in 1929, has left £300 to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, to pay the fees of an Arab student. He died on April 8 leaving £45,885 gross, £43,492 net (duty £17,088). He was Attorney-General in Palestine when the attack was made. He escaped with leg wounds.

information or control to eradicate such practices. Consequently, unions ignore or condone racism and rationalise it in terms of their ignorance of its existence or attribute it to the power of members or officials.

She says that unions should work out ways of the forms of racism most likely to emerge in their own industries and trades and be prepared to deal with them.

For instance, strongly-organised unions are often in a position to control entry to particular trades or shops. They can adopt positive action to incorporate or exclude coloured workers—particularly relevant to coloured school-leavers.

Mrs Allen finds no evidence that at present coloured workers show less willingness to act collectively than white workers and in some cases have initiated union branches in factories where organisation was lacking.

She warns that the non-involvement of coloured workers in trade unions is more of a threat that the non-involvement of other groups. If non-unionism is encouraged so that workers seek to develop their own forms of organisation then the problems of racial separation at work will be exacerbated, and the trade union movement weakened.

She fears the new category of temporary workers introduced in the Immigration Bill will threaten to weaken union organisation. Unionists should combat any attempt at legal exclusion of any group of workers from union activity however temporary their presence.

The Trade Union Movement and Discrimination. Collected essays. Runnymede Trust. Industrial Unit 1, Tudor Street, London EC4. Price 25p.

JOHN CLAYTON was solicitor, part-time archaeologist, town clerk of Newcastle upon Tyne for over forty years, and builder—in a small way—of Hadrian's Wall.

Without Clayton, even more of the winding length of the wall would have been used to build roads and farmhouses in Northumberland. By the time of his death in 1890, at the age of 85, Clayton had acquired and partly excavated four of the 17 Roman forts along Hadrian's Wall and reconstructed five miles of the wall near Housesteads Roman Fort to a height of 5ft or 6ft.

Last year over 106,000 visitors paid the National Trust 75p, or 4p for children, to look at the fort and walk along the top of the wall. This year the total up to the end of July was already 10,000 higher than last year's.

Mr Laurence Harwood, the National Trust's agent for Northumberland and Durham, estimates that half as many again visited Housesteads and the wall on each side of it without having to pay. But even a figure of 106,000 makes the fort and the wall the third most popular National Trust property.

Only about 10 of the original 73 miles of wall, stretching from Wallsend on the Tyne to Bowness on the Solway, are still visible and few of the other stretches are as impressive as those near Housesteads.

Natural barrier

The fort lies on the crest of one of a string of moorland hills which roll slowly up on their southern side and drop steeply and rocky to the north. They make a natural if uneven defensive barrier, and to the east and west of the fort what is left of Hadrian's once 20ft-high wall laboriously scales the hills in an unbroken line to the horizon.

Even today the land to the north of the wall is treeless moorland crossed only by a few dry-stone walls and dotted with sheep at times up to 100ft below the wall. The horizon is almost always shrouded in the distant hills by mist and the landscape has changed satisfactorily little since Roman soldiers watched it.

The wall is now up to 6ft high and its top is a beaten mud path up to 5ft wide, edged with parallel fringes of green grass.

On most summer days several hundreds of tourists are clambering around the fort and the wall, but the area still seems unchangingly peaceful. Visitors spread out among the fort's remains and along the wall, and the sound of cars constantly rushing along the main road half a mile away is muted by the distance.

Housesteads Fort was built, like the wall, in the second century, mainly to provide an artificial frontier. The wall itself was never the limit of Roman influence. It was a

Where tourists reach crest of Hadrian's Wall



The excavated Roman fort on Hadrian's Wall at Housesteads, Northumberland, visited by Rosalind Morris for the last in our series on National Trust holiday attractions.

Customs barrier; the edge of direct Roman rule.

It was used as a base for troops sent out to fight in Scotland, and in spite of what must have been its spectacular appearance and its strategic placing, it was really intended to defend civilisation not to defend it.

Housesteads had a garrison of about 1,000 men, was subject to about three major attacks during the 250 years it was occupied. The peaceful life led by its

inhabitants is illustrated by the remains of an extensive village sprawling downhill to the south of the fort.

The village was not strategically planned and would have been difficult to defend if the fort had been under constant attack. It has not been fully excavated but its foundations show up in the artificial terracing on the hill.

Archaeologists and historians do not know why Housesteads was deserted early in the fifth century. All they do know is

that some time around AD 410 the Roman Emperor Honorius, then under attack from Barbarians, stopped governing Britain, sent no money to the native legions on the Roman wall, and left them to fend for themselves.

Housesteads, always a bleak spot unable to support more than a few families, was probably soon deserted once the legions and their money had left.

Today, apart from its situation and atmosphere, one of the major reasons for Housesteads' success as a tourist attraction is its easy accessibility from both Newcastle and Carlisle. It is midway between the two cities on a main tourist route. It is clearly signposted, mentioned in almost all guide books to Northumberland, and visible from the road for several miles in either direction.

The road is the B6318, known as the "military road."

because it was constructed to provide quicker communication between Newcastle and Carlisle in 1761 after troubles across the border at Culloden.

It runs on top of the route of Hadrian's Wall for 20 miles from Newcastle to Chollerford and is so straight that visitors who do not read guide books assume it to be a Roman road.

Like Hadrian's Wall, the military road is not quite what it seems to be on first acquaintance. In John Clayton's day the burning question among those who call themselves anti-

quarians was, who built the Roman wall? Hadrian, Agricola, and Severus were the main candidates. Few who visit Housesteads today realise that the answer to this question is not just "Hadrian" but also "John Clayton."

Picture of surviving heating ducts at Housesteads by Robert Smithies

Referendum claims 70pc against EEC

A referendum on Common Market entry in the constituency of Mr James Prior, the Minister of Agriculture, claims a majority of more than 70 per cent against.

The referendum was conducted in Lowestoft by the Keep Britain Out Campaign. The campaign's chairman, Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, said yesterday that 35 per cent of constituents voted, and the percentage against was 70.4. The figures showed that Mr Prior's description of the referendum as a "farce" was "not very intelligent."

Mr Frere-Smith said he was arranging referendums at the request of, and in conjunction with, the Conservative MPs for Wellingborough and Middlesbrough.

Mr Prior said later that the "claim of massive anti-Common Market feeling" in his constituency was without foundation. "I have been talking with my constituents and have been holding well-attended public meetings. I have found a great deal of enthusiasm for Britain's accepting the challenge presented by our entry to the EEC."

No respite for gypsies

Gypsies camping in seven caravans on land in Buckhurst Avenue, Carshalton, were yesterday ordered by the High Court to vacate the site within 14 days. This was the third order against them in two months.

The gypsies moved to Buck-

hurst Avenue after the Sutton Borough Council and the Greater London Council had each obtained orders stopping them from camping on land in St Helier. Their leader, Mr Roy Wells, was in court yesterday to oppose the council's application, which was heard in private.

Bridge

Problem hands

By REXI MARKUS

Most bridge publications carry bidding competitions as a regular feature. I find those in the Revue Française de Bridge, for which José le Dentu is responsible, more interesting than others. José le Dentu is the Bridge Editor of "Le Figaro" and a well-known bridge author, commentator, and player in his own right.

Here are two problems from the June-July issue. You are supposed to be playing a two-club system with ace response and you hold S: K 7 4; H: A 7 2; D: 6 5 4; C: 6 5 2. Opponents are silent throughout. Your partner opens with 2C, you reply correctly 2H (so far you have only shown the ace of hearts) and your partner bids 6D. What is your next bid? Out of the 16 experts forming the panel 15 passed and only one bid 7D. Of course, it is correct to pass, as most experts would agree. The 2C bidder is in charge, and, having made his decision, he does not wish to hear any more. If he had been interested in anything other than aces he would have made a different bid. In such a case you may rest assured either that there is an ace missing or that the ace of hearts is of no use to the 2C bidder. In fact the hand declarer held was S: A H Q J 10; D: A K Q J 10 9 8 7; C: 4. He therefore knew that if a club trick was cashed he might have to depend on a heart finesse for his contract. His partner's king made the finesse unnecessary, but did nothing to prevent the loss of a club.

Le Dentu then put question B to us: What do you bid if partner opens 2C and jumps to 6S after 2H? In this case most experts were ready to bid 7S, because the king of trumps seemed a vital card. The opener's hand could be S: A Q J 10 9, x, x, x; H: none; D: A, x, x; C: A, K. This type of hand makes it difficult to obtain the necessary infor-

mation about a specific card unless you play special conventions like asking bids.

Here is a problem hand from the Mixed Pairs in Juan-les-Pins. Your partner opens 2C, you bid 2D with S: K, J, H: J, 10, 9 8; D: x, x, x; C: J, 9, x, and your partner's next bid is 2S. If you do not think carefully your immediate reaction will be to bid 3S, but if you look at the hand again and consider the bidding sequence you come to the following conclusion. Your partner has opened 2C, and over 2D he has not bid 2NT (showing a balanced but strong hand, inviting a game and possibly a slam); he has in fact bid 2S with a broken suit (because you hold two top honours in that suit). So you consider again carefully how you can help him to reach the best contract. A slam seems likely, but where? As your partner holds a broken suit he could have a second more solid suit—e.g. S: A, 10, 9 8 7; H: A, K, K, x, x; D: A, K; C: K. He will never reach the much superior heart slam if you bid only 3S; and there are many other possible hands which would prove that a 2NT or even a 3NT bid on your hand would be more constructive. It is really too good a hand to bid 3S.

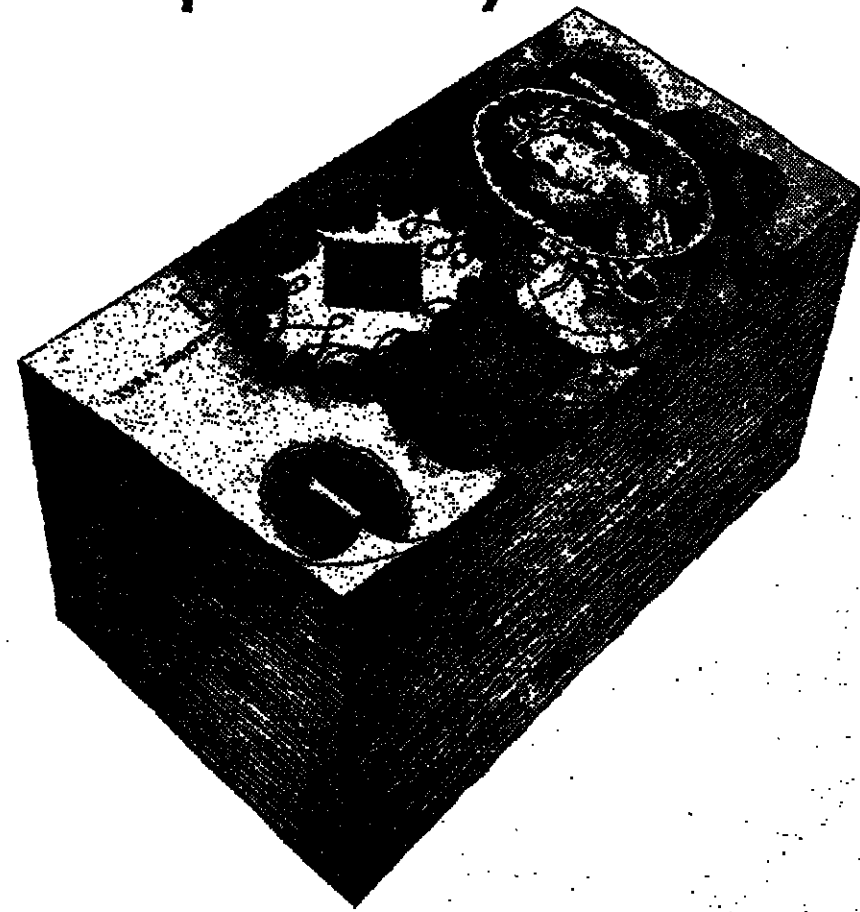
At my table, and many others, the bidding went:

South	North
2C	2D
2S	2S
4NT (1)	6S

(1) Asking for kings. The South hand was: S: A, Q, 10, x, x; H: A, K, Q; D: A, K, x; C: K, Q. I bid 4NT because I was mainly interested in the king of spades, and with S: K, x, x in dummy 6S seemed to me a fair contract. The ace of clubs was left, and as East held a doubleton club and four trumps, 6S could not be made, while there were 12 certain tricks in no-trumps.

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Three Angels go to prison

Three Hell's Angels, one identified by a biblical tattoo on arm, were jailed for six months at Colchester yesterday at violence at the weekend festival at Weeley in Essex. Four other youths were given a total of £150.

The jailed youths were David Lodge (18) of Edenhall Gardens, Worcester, 24 Surrey, Martin Hale (20) Lower Hammond Road, Kinwood, Bristol, and Robert Be (20), of Castle View, Yiewsli Middlesex.

Lodge and Hale pleaded guilty to possessing offensive weapons and threatening behaviour. Beun was convicted of wounding and threatening behaviour. The four who were fined admitted possessing offensive weapons and threatening behaviour. Two other youths, a girl aged 18 were remanded in custody for reports. The was remanded to Holloway for social reports.

Mr Tom Hambery JP prosecuting, described as very nasty collection of offensive weapons - two clubs, motor-cycle chain, a knife, bottles, two stuffed arm-bands, a heavy buckled belt, a whip, and an iron pipe.

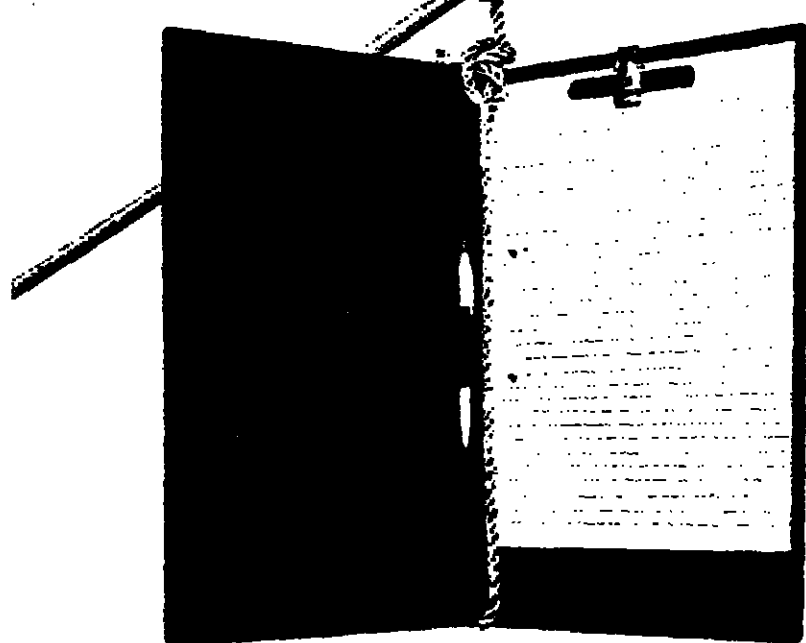
He said that some of youths were seen by the Asst Chief Constable, Mr Duke, driving fast in convoy two jeep-type vehicles along unmade farm road near festival arena.

Mr David Holmes, representing Hale, said the defendants were on a fire-fighting and believed that the festival organisers had given them use of the jeep. "Some of defendants may not have realised that the weapons were in the back."

At Southend yesterday studded leather belts and motor-cycle chain were confiscated after bank holiday incidents on the sea front. Youths were fined up to £40 carrying offensive weapons threatening behaviour, assaults on the police.

And at Brighton a youth he was carrying three knives to protect himself from a heads. He admitted possessing offensive weapons and fined £20. Of seven of youths and a girl who appeared on various charges after disturbances in the town, two fined a total of £25, two remanded until a later hearing and two remanded in custody to juvenile court.

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw



مركز الأعمال

NEW
CIVIL ENGINEERING-CONTRACTORS
SOUTHAMPTON and overseas

Crown Agents in Capital and Counties link

By CHARLES RAW

Capital and Counties Property Company and the Crown Agents are to amalgamate their future Australian property activities and Capital and Counties is ultimately to take over full control of the merged operations. This announced yesterday by the chairman of Capital and Counties, Sir Richard Thompson, who said that the joint company "could well become the largest real estate organisation of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere."

This complete merger of interests will take place in the next five years. Initially the Crown Agents (Australia) Pty's programme, including the refinancing of the funds supplied to date by its parent company.

The real coup for Capital and Counties however is in the announcement that it is intended that the three companies will merge "in due course" (according to the press release) or "within five years" according to the chairman's statement, and that Capital and Counties will be the largest shareholder in the resulting company. The Crown Agents will own 48 per cent of the new company, while Capital and Counties will have 26 per cent and the remaining 26 per cent will be held by some 100 private investors.

Capital and Counties will be responsible for providing the majority of the funds for the new company, while the Crown Agents will be responsible for finding the funds. This is reckoned to be a sum of at least \$450 million, but as the Crown Agents have some \$100 million of money on deposit with overseas governments, this should not be a problem.

The Crown Agents and Capital and Counties are the two of the biggest property companies in Australia. The Crown Agents' interests in projects which are worth over \$4120 million, while Capital and Counties' interests are worth over \$470 million.

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Floating yen cannot sink US surcharge

From FOWLER MARTIN: Tokyo, August 31

JAPAN believes that her decision to float the yen should clear the way for an early removal of the US import surcharge.

This argument was put forward during the current visit to Japan of Philip H. Trevis, US Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Today, Mr Trevis met officials of various Japanese ministries and was shown a copy of a "verbal Note" Japan has asked its embassy in Washington to deliver to the US Government, seeking the removal of the import surcharge on the grounds that Japan's decision to float the yen "has created a situation fundamentally different from that which had led the US to level a surcharge on imports."

The Note said the surcharge was a violation of the spirit of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and could precipitate a breakdown of free trade.

At another meeting Japan's Foreign Minister, Mr Fukuda, told Mr Trevis that although Japan understood the situation that led to the surcharge, Mr Nixon's new measure was liable to give rise to protectionism if it was not removed as soon as possible.

The Japanese consider the floating yen and their expressed willingness to take part in a multilateral readjustment of currency parities satisfies President Nixon's complaint against unfair exchange rates.

However, since Mr Nixon's original announcement, various US officials have indicated that there are additional conditions for the removal of the surcharge.

In Tokyo, US sources said Mr Trevis told the Japanese he could not make any promises about removal of the import levy until the dollar was strong again and the US balance of payments improved.

Reports from the US quote other officials as saying the Nixon Administration would not remove the levy until the US currency account payments surplus shows a lasting improvement that will allow the US to finance military and aid commitments abroad.

Floating yen cannot sink US surcharge

US officials in Japan said that a resolution of the surcharge problem cannot be expected in the bilateral talks due to take place in Washington in ten days time. They indicated that the US was being deliberately vague about conditions for removal of the import levy, and said the Japanese are just going to have to discover what these conditions are for themselves.

The surcharge would not be removed until the US could see that "certain actions" had been taken they said.

The Japanese, on the other hand, are not anxious to take some actions, such as a formal yen revaluation, until they know for sure when the import levy will be eliminated.

Increase in loans signals upturn

By ANTHONY HARRIS

A seasonally adjusted rise of nearly 1 per cent in restricted bank lending is reflected in the clearing bank figures for the four weeks to August 13, published today—almost the last under the existing rules. It was also the first period since the Chancellor's July measures.

While this still leaves the banks far below their lending ceiling for mid-September, it represents an improvement in the underlying trend, and some sign of an upturn in the economy.

While actual unadjusted lending fell, as is normal in July, bank deposits rose by \$97.8 million, a rise of more than \$100 million on a seasonally adjusted basis. This probably reflects the inflow of foreign funds, though this was largely mop-up by large sales of Government securities, and represents a further expansionary influence.

Net advances fell by £137.3 million, of which £25.6 million was lending to the nationalised industries and £111.7 million to the private sector.

Pound slips as Eurodollar rates soar

Sterling fell nearly two cents against the dollar from last Friday's levels in the first day of London trading under the new exchange control regulations. The fall was to some extent assisted by a wild scramble for overnight dollars to square end-of-month positions, which saw Eurodollar interest rates bid up to an astronomical 175 per cent in the afternoon.

"There was a good deal of trade at 40-40 in the morning," a dealer commented afterwards, "but after lunch it just vanished into thin air." The size of the interest penalty—nearly 1 of one per cent overnight—drove a number of short sellers to cover their positions by buying spot dollars, and the dollar firmed a little against most European currencies, as well as rising sharply against sterling. The pound closed at \$2.4390-40, down 80 points on the day and 1.70 cents from Friday.

The day followed the increasingly usual pattern of hectic shopping by telephone resulting in pretty tight trading. There was next to no business in the forward market—where sterling was, by contrast, strong—and still virtually no market in Japanese yen, where rates of 332-338 were quoted after the Tokyo close of 339. Buying in Tokyo was heavy market estimates put the total at \$400 million worth of the Japanese currency.

The main effect of the new restrictions in London was to reduce trade still further from recent levels. The market has not yet fully adjusted to the measures, which make additional purchases of sterling by non-residents unattractive, but allow service of existing holdings. It is expected that trade in sterling will remain thin. Virtually all foreign currencies firmed against the pound, though the Canadian dollar, down to \$02.4830, was an exception.

The shortage of dollars restrained the expected speculation against the franc, though the gap between the official and free rates widened sharply.

In Paris the dollar fluctuated between 5.30 and 5.33 francs on the free market in fairly active trading.

It closed about 5.3150, compared with 5.3450 on Monday. Tuesday's close represented a franc revaluation of about 4.2 per cent compared with parity of 5.35419. Monday's rate represented a revaluation of about 3.8 per cent.

On the commercial market, however, the dollar improved to 5.51275, compared with the floor level of 5.5125 at the close on Monday. Trading was normal, and authorities did not intervene.

In Zurich, the dollar was at 3.994 francs in late trading, up from 3.9830-9500 on Monday.

Swiss National Bank said on Tuesday it would not accept dollars sold by tourists at 4.06 francs from Wednesday. Previously the Central Bank was buying the dollars from authorised dealers on the understanding that they would exchange only \$30 a person a day.

The dollar closed stronger in Brussels and Amsterdam, mainly due to technical factors.

Reverse as FT Index drops 5.2

London stock markets suffered a big reverse yesterday as the "FT" Index dropped 5.2 to close at 411.6.

The near seven-point drop on overnight Wall Street and concern about the growing list of wage claims in the pipeline kept buyers away so that falls of a few pence were commonplace around the industrial sections.

However, some second-line issues managed to move against the trend with the help of "recommendations" in the City columns of the weekend press.

Gills were in rather depressed state on the feeling that the Treasury's measures to stop inflows of "hot" money might prove to be the alternative to a Bank rate reduction.

Industrial leaders sagged throughout the day and finished with falls mostly in the two-to-six pence bracket.

Francis Ind. offshoot accounts qualified

The official auditors of Francis Industries subsidiary, United Lift and Escalators, disclose in the group's report and accounts that they "are unable to form an opinion as to whether the profit and loss account shows a true and fair view of the loss for the year."

The board of Francis Industries are now attempting to replace the auditors, A. P. Burton.

The dispute arises over £250,000 of losses which the current directors of the company claim relate to previous years. The auditors say that on the evidence before them "it would seem likely that the internal accounts (on which the directors' conclusions were based) are not sufficiently accurate to enable reliable conclusions to be drawn."

The qualified profit and loss account shows that United Lift had a total deficit of just over £1 million in 1970. Of this just over £200,000 relates to stock and other adjustments while £250,000 is, the board claims, the result of overvaluation of stocks and work in progress in previous years.

These losses at United Lift only came to light after an independent accountant's investigation which claimed that the company had been making substantial losses while it had been reporting profits.

This is disputed by the company's previous management and the board of Francis now aims to replace the old firm of auditors with the accountants which carried out the independent investigation, Armytage and Norton.

On group prospects for the current year, Mr P. M. Tapscott, the company's chairman and also chairman of the ailing toy group, Lesney, forecasts that the group will break even for the first half of the year and earn a profit for the full year.

In 1970 Francis Industries itself made losses of \$466,000 against a profit of £330,000 for the previous year.

Economic miracle coming?

An outstandingly bullish view of Britain's economic future is given by Professor E. Victor Morgan in his quarterly commentary for Grieverson, Grant, the stockbrokers. He says that the present situation should make it possible to achieve faster growth with little inflation and a strong balance of payments.

His argument rests mainly on two points: the strong rise in productivity in recent years, which he says reached nearly 7 per cent on an annual basis in the second quarter of this year; and the unprecedented strength of the balance of payments.

The productivity increase, Professor Morgan says, reflects a shake-out of under-employed labour, the result of the prolonged squeeze on profits. This has removed the labour supply constraint on growth, and has resulted in reduced trade union militancy. There is also no balance of payments constraint.

Professor Morgan shares the TUC view that faster growth will boost productivity and check inflation.

"If wage increases could be limited to 7 per cent," he predicts, "profit margins could be protected with a price increase as little as 2 per cent." Productivity should rise at an annual rate of 6 per cent for some time. The TUC initiative on prices is judged "well timed" and, from the professor's view, provide "a breakthrough."

It was not surprising, as the bank's record shows. Confidence in the US was sagging and seasonally adjusted unemployment in July was around the 5.8 per cent mark, though the official figures do not include those who do not bother to register.

The signs of a dent in unit labour costs had disappeared as the year went on and the 3.3 per cent annual rate recorded in the first quarter had doubled to 5.6 per cent in the second.

But confidence was not the only factor. The bank believes that \$4 billion left the US, attracted by higher interest rates in Europe, with a \$2.3 billion reduction in American liabilities in the Eurodollar market.

At the same time it suggests that long term capital flows and a trade balance beginning to go sour accounted for another \$5 billion.

Naturally enough it was the other central banks that were getting most of the funds, buying up dollars to ensure that the US currency did not fall through its official floor. Even so, the American reserves fell by \$3.2 billion so that they stand at \$12.4 billion and the gold stock is below the \$10 billion level.

Morgan Guaranty believes that there is still an underlying payments deficit of \$5 billion in spite of the capital controls and the present recession. It is all very complex and could take a long time to settle, declares the bank... and so say all of us.

The pound

	Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
New York	2.4390-40	2.4410-10
London	115.10-10	115.10-10
Frankfurt	18.80-80	18.80-80
Paris	5.51275	5.51275
Geneva	6.35-55	6.35-55
Basel	6.35-55	6.35-55
Zurich	3.994	3.994
Stockholm	1.40-00	1.40-00
Copenhagen	16.80-80	16.80-80
Oslo	12.10-10	12.10-10
Helsinki	12.10-10	12.10-10
Tokyo	339.00	339.00
Singapore	1.00-00	1.00-00
Bombay	1.00-00	1.00-00
Calcutta	1.00-00	1.00-00
Rangoon	1.00-00	1.00-00
Colombo	1.00-00	1.00-00
Madras	1.00-00	1.00-00
Batavia	1.00-00	1.00-00
Sourabaya	1.00-00	1.00-00
Manila	1.00-00	1.00-00
Cebu	1.00-00	1.00-00
Iloilo	1.00-00	1.00-00
Baguio	1.00-00	1.00-00
San Francisco	1.00-00	1.00-00
San Jose	1.00-00	1.00-00
San Pedro de Macoris	1.00-00	1.00-00
Santiago	1.00-00	1.00-00
Medan	1.00-00	1.00-00
Bandung	1.00-00	1.00-00
Surabaya	1.00-00	1.00-00
Yogyakarta	1.00-00	1.00-00
Semarang	1.00-00	1.00-00
Manila	1.00-00	1.00-00
Cebu	1.00-00	1.00-00
Iloilo	1.00-00	1.00-00
Baguio	1.00-00	1.00-00
San Francisco	1.00-00	1.00-00
San Jose	1.00-00	1.00-00
San Pedro de Macoris	1.00-00	1.00-00
Santiago	1.00-00	1.00-00
Medan	1.00-00	1.00-00
Bandung	1.00-00	1.00-00
Surabaya	1.00-00	1.00-00
Yogyakarta	1.00-00	1.00-00
Semarang	1.00-00	1.00-00

CITY COMMENT

NAT. GRUNDLAYS Anatomy of an anomaly

INTERIM FIGURES from Nat. Grundlays explain why this British overseas banking group has consistently been rated on better multiples than the clearing banks, an anomaly which previously looked all the stranger for the highest share price involved in the areas where the group operates.

For the first six months to end-June, 1971, pre-tax profits have more than 45 per cent from £3.31 million to £4.84 million. This is shown by the unaudited accounts from the parent "holdings" company, but true to form the group continues to confuse with the separate figures from the "bank."

At the pre-tax level these show that virtually all the profits came from a bank figure of £4.84 million, leaving only £280,000 to be accounted for by the other interests of the parent—interest on £6 million loan stock of bank and earnings on surplus funds retained by the parent.

At the net level, however, "holdings" show an increase of only £208,000 to £1.27 million, while "bank" shows a more impressive net rise of £511,000 to £1.84 million.

It is all quite simply explained by minority interests, which include 40 per cent outside holdings in the bank when it comes to the parent's accounts. But chairman Lord Aldington prefers to stick to the £511,000 profit increase shown just by the bank in his accompanying report.

This stemmed from an increase in the amount of business carried on and "an improvement in operating margins and in the efficiency of management" which it seems has more than offset rises in administrative costs and in overseas taxation.

Detached observers had overlooked this efficient management in expecting better results from the group—they had merely looked for a surge in activity in overseas banks, particularly in Hongkong and Shanghai.

Lord Aldington does not say any substantial effects on group profits as a result of the Bank of England's proposals on credit controls, but he considers it unwise to forecast for the full year because of the way inter-

national money markets and conditions are affecting a number of countries' processes in which the group banks.

Still, if the group can double up first half earnings the shares are valued on a prospective price earnings multiple of 13.7, which puts them more in line with other bank shares.

BERNARD SUNLEY Lower office rents ahead?

FOR A LONG TIME people have claimed that office rents in the City of London are the most exorbitant in the world and now even the managing director of a major property company, Bernard Sunley Investment— which is doing very well, thank you, as a result—is beginning to doubt whether they can be maintained.

"People will realise what they are paying and realise they cannot afford it. I think rents could come down," Mr William Shapland said yesterday.

Shares of Bernard Sunley have nearly doubled this year from 105p to 200p thanks to a revaluation which showed that in just two years the value of the group properties has increased by 42 per cent to £54 million, to a substantial increase in profits, and to the general re-rating of the property sector.

Profits last year increased from £1 million to £1.6 million pre-tax against a forecast of £1.5 million and the board is forecasting £1.8 million for the current year.

The company's annual report, published today, is, they claim, unique in that it states the current capital gains liability. This amounts to £10 million and reduces the net assets per share from 237p to 175p.

On this basis the current share price looks fair enough. It rightly ignores the group's construction and house building activities which could only make a profit last year of £142,000 on a turnover of £11 million.

And even taking into account Mr Shapland's fears for the future of office rents Bernard Sunley has a built-in bonus from important reversions which "start in five years' time."

A large number of the group's most valuable central London office properties—which account for over 60 per cent of the portfolio—were let out on

21-year leases without rent review in the late fifties.

Those same properties which then fetched 115p per square foot and are now worth 28 pence a square foot and Mr Shapland confidently forecasts that, even assuming rents remain unchanged, rental income will more than double in the next ten years.

TRUTEX Plenty of growth left

AN INCREASE OF 77 per cent in half-time profits to £205,000, a 21 points lift in the payment to 10 per cent, and a forecast which put our profit predictions—made when we added the shares to the Growth Fund portfolio—into the shade, had the shares of the Trutex children's wear firm bounding a further 20p yesterday.

At their new peak level of 172p they are showing a 46 per cent capital profit on the Growth Fund's purchase price of 118p, but there is plenty of steam left in the shares to judge from the directors' confidence.

The first half profits jump has stemmed from a 34 per cent increase in sales for the six months to end-June last. The chairman, Mr John Hodgson, says that the order position for the remainder of the year is very encouraging.

For the second six months the board is forecasting a similar achievement to the first half figures. This means a minimum profit outcome of £140,000 before tax, against a previous £253,000, and our projections of a minimum profits base of £381,000 for the current year.

On such profits earnings would come out at around 82 per cent (against an historic 48 per cent, and Growth Fund projections of 75 per cent) and would drop the prospective price earning multiple to 8.4 even at the current share peak of 172p.

The average rating for this sector is, in fact, 17.8, and as the growth surge takes Trutex up to the second division the shares should enjoy a rating somewhat closer to the average. For the moment a prospective 12½ multiple now looks reasonable suggesting that the shares

have the scope to climb toward the 250p mark by the time the final figures come out.

MORGAN GUARANTY When the music stops

THE US balance of payments deficit widened to the tune of \$7 billion in the first two weeks of August, according to the latest figures issued by Morgan Guaranty.

The bank says that President Nixon had to take dramatic action in his economic package, for the deficit probably now stands at \$2 billion. More than half this total was caused by the currency uncertainties which led to an outflow of \$13 billion.

Europeans and Americans sold dollars for all they were worth—and more—in the hope of holding the money that was going to rise in value when the music stopped.

It was not surprising, as the bank's record shows. Confidence in the US was sagging and seasonally adjusted unemployment in July was around the 5.8 per cent mark, though the official figures do not include those who do not bother to register.

The signs of a dent in unit labour costs had disappeared as the year went on and the 3.3 per cent annual rate recorded in the first quarter had doubled to 5.6 per cent in the second.

But confidence was not the only factor. The bank believes that \$4 billion left the US, attracted by higher interest rates in Europe, with a \$2.3 billion reduction in American liabilities in the Eurodollar market.

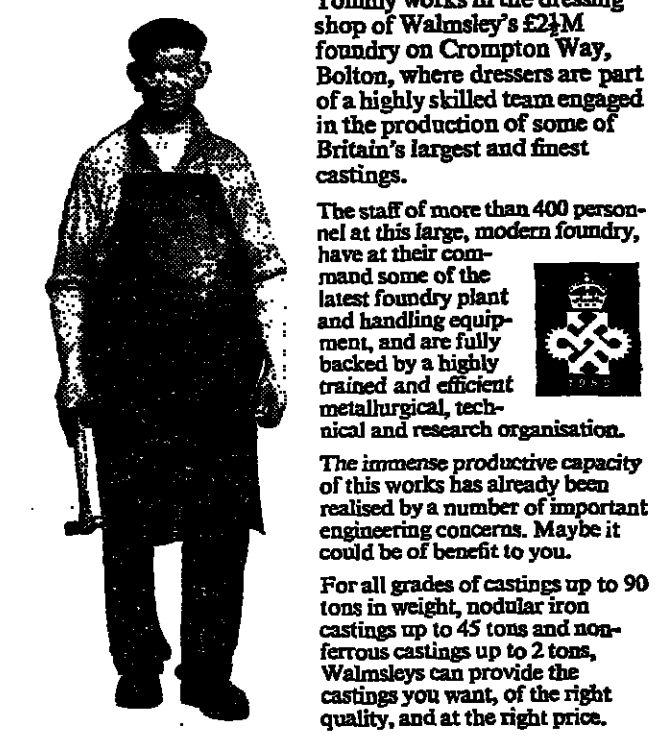
At the same time it suggests that long term capital flows and a trade balance beginning to go sour accounted for another \$5 billion.

Naturally enough it was the other central banks that were getting most of the funds, buying up dollars to ensure that the US currency did not fall through its official floor. Even so, the American reserves fell by \$3.2 billion so that they stand at \$12.4 billion and the gold stock is below the \$10 billion level.

Morgan Guaranty believes that there is still an underlying payments deficit of \$5 billion in spite of the capital controls and the present recession. It is all very complex and could take a long time to settle, declares the bank... and so say all of us.

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Tommy works in the dressing shop of Walmsleys' £2½m foundry on Crompton Way, Bolton, where dressers are part of a highly skilled team engaged in the production of some of Britain's largest and finest castings.

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The immense productive capacity of this works has already been realised by a number of important engineering concerns. Maybe it could be of benefit to you.

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Crystalate (Holdings) Ltd

Extracts from the Annual Report and Accounts for the year to 31st March 1971 issued to shareholders on 31st August 1971.

	1970/71	1969/70
Group turnover	£1,716,402	£1,684,038
Group profit before taxation	93,814	95,954
Taxation	40,835	42,459
Group net profit	52,979	53,495
Dividends (gross)	6,000	6,000
On 8% Preference Shares	23,625	23,625
On Ordinary Shares - 7½% (1970-71/76)		

Shareholders' meeting will be held at 12 noon on 23rd September 1971 at the Company's Head Office: Crystalate (Holdings) Ltd, 33 Holmehorpe Avenue, Holmehorpe Trading Estate, Redhill, Surrey.

David Brown

In Saturday's paper we inadvertently reported that last year the salary of Sir David Brown, chairman of the David Brown Corporation, was increased to £82,000. In fact, on a comparable basis, Sir David's salary fell £5,000 to £86,000. The salary of the next two highest paid directors in the company was between £17,501 and £20,000 for the 16 months to October, 1970.

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1. Telephone 01-637 7011.
Situations advertising £0.80 per line, Sunday £1.50 per single column inch.
Displayed (wide) a box rate and using bold type, blocks, etc. Situations £10.00 per single column inch. Property £10.00 per single column inch. Births, Marriages, and Deaths £0.50 per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion required.
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This requirement arises as a result of promotion and calls for candidates aged 28-37, with a minimum of four years' personnel experience gained in engineering/electronics or a closely allied service industry, and a practical understanding of T.U. negotiations. Responsibility will be to the Manager Management Services and Administration, for the total personnel function (circa 1,200 employees) with direct control of a staff of 30 including 5 personnel managers located throughout the U.K. Duties will also cover personnel planning and strategy, salary administration, recruitment, training and the maintenance of close liaison at senior level. Candidates must have a naturally analytical mind and a strong practical manner. Initial salary: negotiable up to £4,500; contributory pension scheme; free life assurance; free sickness cover; assistance with removal expenses if necessary.

Applications in strict confidence under reference CPM2141/G to the Managing Director.
CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (Management Recruitment Consultants) LTD.
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The Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, near Swindon, Wilts.

Civilian Scholarships and Studentships

- Scholarships tenable at the Royal Military College of Science, will be awarded on the result of interviews to be held in December, 1971.
- Scholars may take a full-time three year course commencing in September, 1972 leading to a degree in Applied Science or Engineering.
- Maintenance grants of £501 in 1972/73 and £521 thereafter will be paid, supplemented, where appropriate, by a dependant's allowance. No tuition, registration or examination fees are payable.
- Candidates must be born between 2nd October, 1950 and 1st October, 1954. They must have obtained or be in the process of obtaining GCE 'A' levels in Mathematics, Physics and/or Chemistry.
- Studentships: Admission to the above mentioned courses may also be granted to students wishing to enter with a Further Education Award.

Send this Coupon Today for Full Details.

To: D. J. Gardiner, Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, near Swindon.

Please send me full details of Civilian Scholarships and Studentships with an application form (returnable by 18th October, 1971).

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ADDRESS _____

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Candidates should have a sound technical background in Textile Screen Printing, also experience in Management. Salary will be negotiable. A Company House will be available and assistance given with removal expenses.

Apply in strict confidence giving details of age, qualifications, experience and salary required to: Ref. WM/1, Director/General Manager, MERTON PRINTERS LIMITED, Littleton Close, Merton Abbey, London, S.W.19.

EXPERIENCED MUD LOGGING PERSONNEL
for Canadian operations of major service company; resume to: TY 154 THE GUARDIAN, 21 John St., London, W.C.1.

SITUATIONS

He decided to join Barclays Bank.

He hasn't stopped deciding things since.

Barry Nicholls is a decisive character. In his last term at school he decided on a career in banking. Then, offered two choices of employer, picked Barclays. (His line of reasoning—which we can't fault—was that 3,200 branches meant 3,200 management opportunities.)

Since that time it's been decisions, decisions all the way. He said he was going to become a cashier so fast that we wouldn't know what hit us. And he did. Then he decided he could handle the branch's machine work. And he did that too. And now, at 24 he's rapidly gaining experience in a host of banking problems. Very valuable experience for someone like Barry because he has also decided to become one of Barclays young bank managers.

Frankly, we don't see what there is to stop him. Barry's story is typical of the many young men on our Management Development Programme. If you think you have the ability to match his progress, we should like to hear from you. Ideally you will have two good 'A' level passes or an O.N.D. in Business Studies—in either case you could have earned for yourself some exemptions in the Institute of Bankers examinations. We are also interested in you if you have a useful selection of 'O' levels.

Post us the coupon for our free booklet and find out what a Barclays career has to offer you.

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Name _____
Address _____
Age _____ I have/expect to get _____ 'O's' 'A's'.
BARCLAYS BN/C/3

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

University of Glasgow
LECTURESHIP IN GERMAN
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in German, to be held from September 20, 1971, with the understanding that the successful candidate should be able to teach in the field of German Literature after 1900. The salary scale for Lecturers is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. The initial salary placement will be within the range £1,451 to £1,717 per annum, according to qualifications and experience. F.S.S.U.

Applications (with copies of relevant degrees and transcripts) should be sent to the Secretary of the University of Glasgow, 100 University Avenue, Glasgow G7 8RS. In reply please quote Ref. No. 2137F.

Robt. T. HUTCHESON, Secretary of the University of Glasgow.

Massey University
Palmerston North, New Zealand
SENIOR LECTURER AND JUNIOR LECTURER IN SOCIOLOGY (Two Positions)
Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above positions. Candidates should have a minimum of a B.Sc. (Hons.) in Sociology or a related discipline. The salary scale for Senior Lecturers is \$22,000 to \$28,000 per annum. For Junior Lecturers, \$18,000 to \$22,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand. Closing date: October 23, 1971.

University of Natal
Department of Law
Applications are invited for appointment to the post of SENIOR LECTURER IN LAW (Durban). The salary scale applicable is R6,600 to R10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Natal, Durban. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne
Institute of Education
Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER in the Institute of Education. The successful candidate should be qualified with qualifications in Education, and should have experience in the field of Education. The salary scale is £1,512 to £2,172 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

University of Otago
Dunedin, New Zealand
LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN ANTHROPOLOGY
Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in the Department of Anthropology. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a B.Sc. (Hons.) in Anthropology or a related discipline. The salary scale for Lecturers is \$22,000 to \$28,000 per annum. For Senior Lecturers, \$28,000 to \$34,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Otago, Dunedin. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

Queen Mary College
University of London
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
Applications for a Lectureship (from October 1971) in the Department of Civil Engineering. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a B.Sc. (Hons.) in Civil Engineering or a related discipline. The salary scale for Lecturers is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Queen Mary College, University of London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

University of Sydney
LECTURES IN SOCIAL WORK
Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Social Work. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a B.Sc. (Hons.) in Social Work or a related discipline. The salary scale for Lecturers is \$22,000 to \$28,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Sydney, Sydney. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

The University of Warwick
TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS
Applications are invited for the above position, tenable from October 1971. The successful candidate should have a minimum of a B.Sc. (Hons.) in Economics or a related discipline. The salary scale for Temporary Lecturers is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

SITUATIONS

MANAGERS & EXECUTIVES

ELCATIONS require a MANAGER to take over the day-to-day running of the company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the company. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, ELCATIONS, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

New Department MANCHESTER-BASED TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS
EXPANDING REQUIRE MANAGER FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NEW DRESS PRINT FABRIC DEPARTMENT.
Apply to: Mr. R. J. Smith, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Telephone: 061-235 5377.

The Bailey Organisation
CAVERLEY HOUSE, CROSSGATE, are looking for experienced MANAGERS to join their professional staff. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the company. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, The Bailey Organisation, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

DRESSES FACTORY MANAGER
MIDLANDS AREA
You will be a top professional manager with a proven track record in the dressmaking industry. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the company. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, DRESSES FACTORY, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

WAREHOUSEMAN MANAGER
required by BARACUTA
You will be a top professional manager with a proven track record in the warehouse industry. You will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the company. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, BARACUTA, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

ACUTA CLOTHES LTD.
Barnard Street, Manchester 4.

OFFICE STAFF
APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE POST OF SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT
to a Professor which involves the day-to-day running of the office. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the office. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, OFFICE STAFF, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

MANCHESTER SOLICITORS
require a SECRETARY to Company Chief Engineer
The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the company. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, MANCHESTER SOLICITORS, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

STELLA FISHER in LONDON
All Secretaries and Office Assistants to Stella Fisher are invited to apply. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the company. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, STELLA FISHER, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS (England)
INVESTIGATOR
required, initially in Cambridge, to assist in the investigation of historical monuments. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the commission, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the commission. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

University of Manchester
RESEARCH CLERK
The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the university, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the university. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Manchester, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

University of Manchester
RESEARCH CLERK
The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the university, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the university. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Manchester, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

SITUATIONS

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT
For a large specialist engineering company, whose well known precision products are marketed widely at home and abroad. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the company. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

SALES ENGINEER
required for General Engineering and Machine Manufacturing work based in the Midlands. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the company. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, SALES ENGINEER, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

SALES MANAGER
required by ENGINEERING COMPANY
The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the company. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, SALES MANAGER, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

REPRESENTATIVES & AGENTS
The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the company. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, REPRESENTATIVES & AGENTS, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS
The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the company. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute
PHYSICIST
The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the hospital, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the hospital. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

University of Edinburgh
PIANO/ORGAN ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP
The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the university, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the university. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Edinburgh, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute
SENIOR PHYSICIST
The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the hospital, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the hospital. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

University of Manchester
RESEARCH CLERK
The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the university, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the university. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Manchester, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

University of Cape Town
SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN PSYCHOLOGY OF EDUCATION
Applications are invited for a new Senior Lectureship in Psychology of Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the university, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the university. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Cape Town, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
DIRECTOR OF WORKS
Applications are invited from experienced, professionally qualified candidates for the post of Director of Works at Loughborough University of Technology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the university, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the university. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

University of Cape Town
SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN PIANO
Applications are invited for a new Senior Lectureship in Piano. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the university, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the university. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Cape Town, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

University of Cape Town
SENIOR LECTURESHIP AND LECTURESHIP IN BIOCHEMISTRY
Applications are invited for a new Senior Lectureship and a new Lectureship in Biochemistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the university, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the university. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Cape Town, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

University of Sydney
LECTURES IN SOCIAL WORK
Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Social Work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the university, including the management of the staff, the financial management, and the general management of the university. The salary is £1,451 to £2,417 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Sydney, London. Closing date: September 15, 1971.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 495

ACROSS
6. Place of entertainment in Dublin (5, 7).
7. Pairs (8).
8. Chinese boat (6).
9. Neptune's spear (7).
10. "Creeping like a school" (5).
11. Illuminating clue (5).
12. Welsh county town (7).
13. Various (6).
14. Becomes unaccountable (3, 3, 2, 4).
15. Hardly enough (6, 6).
16. Went down (6).
17. Fire-plug (7).
18. Pious (6).
19. Unaccountable (3, 3, 2, 4).
20. Brisk business (7, 5).
21. Leaves (4, 3).
22. A depression (6).
23. Small flow (6).
24. Impost (4).

DOWN
1. Pious (6).
2. Becomes unaccountable (3, 3, 2, 4).
3. Hardly enough (6, 6).
4. Went down (6).
5. Fire-plug (7).
6. Pious (6).
7. Unaccountable (3, 3, 2, 4).
8. Brisk business (7, 5).
9. Leaves (4, 3).
10. A depression (6).
11. Small flow (6).
12. Impost (4).
13. Various (6).
14. Becomes unaccountable (3, 3, 2, 4).
15. Hardly enough (6, 6).
16. Went down (6).
17. Fire-plug (7).
18. Pious (6).
19. Unaccountable (3, 3, 2, 4).
20. Brisk business (7, 5).
21. Leaves (4, 3).
22. A depression (6).
23. Small flow (6).
24. Impost (4).

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

Universities of Edinburgh, U.K., and Nairobi, Kenya

LECTURESHIPS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited for two lectureships in Business Administration established in co-operation with the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in Kenya. The person appointed will be a full member of staff of the University of Nairobi, in which he will serve on honorarium, but he will be required to spend the greater part of his service on assignment to the University of Nairobi. The appointment will be on contract of up to five years.

Good academic qualifications in one of the social sciences or mathematics are required, preferably along with business and teaching experience. The Edinburgh University salary scale is £1,491 to £3,417 per annum and places on it will be by qualifications and experience. Supplementations are provided by the British Government in appropriate cases for people who are elected by the University of Nairobi.

Applications, by letter (six copies), should be sent to the Secretary to the Inter-University Council, South Block, Edinburgh EH8 8YU, from whom further particulars may be obtained. The closing date for applications is September 18, 1971. Please quote reference 1059.

University of Southampton

SOCIAL WORK AND GERIATRIC MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Social Work and Geriatric Medicine in the Department of Medicine in co-operation with the Faculty of Medicine in Geriatric Medicine. The person appointed will be a full member of staff of the University of Southampton, in which he will serve on honorarium, but he will be required to spend the greater part of his service on assignment to the University of Southampton. The appointment will be on contract of up to five years.

Good academic qualifications in one of the social sciences or mathematics are required, preferably along with business and teaching experience. The Southampton University salary scale is £1,491 to £3,417 per annum and places on it will be by qualifications and experience. Supplementations are provided by the British Government in appropriate cases for people who are elected by the University of Southampton.

Applications, by letter (six copies), should be sent to the Secretary to the Inter-University Council, South Block, Edinburgh EH8 8YU, from whom further particulars may be obtained. The closing date for applications is September 18, 1971. Please quote reference 1059.

Flinders University of South Australia

School of Social Sciences

LECTURESHIP IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

Applications are invited from suitable persons for a lectureship in Political Science in the School of Social Sciences, Flinders University of South Australia. The person appointed will be a full member of staff of the University of South Australia, in which he will serve on honorarium, but he will be required to spend the greater part of his service on assignment to the University of South Australia. The appointment will be on contract of up to five years.

Good academic qualifications in one of the social sciences or mathematics are required, preferably along with business and teaching experience. The Flinders University salary scale is £1,491 to £3,417 per annum and places on it will be by qualifications and experience. Supplementations are provided by the British Government in appropriate cases for people who are elected by the University of South Australia.

Applications, by letter (six copies), should be sent to the Secretary to the Inter-University Council, South Block, Edinburgh EH8 8YU, from whom further particulars may be obtained. The closing date for applications is September 18, 1971. Please quote reference 1059.

The University of Sheffield

Department of Extramural Studies

QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS

Additional posts available in an integrated Social Services Department wishing to maintain and develop a high standard of professional social work in the County.

SALARY £1,701 to £2,055.

Bromsgrove and Kidderminster Area Offices.

Applicants should be professionally qualified Social Workers. Teams are to be generic but social workers will extend their sphere of work when ready to do so. Familiarisation In-Service Course starts again in October. Enquiries will be welcomed from experienced Social Workers wishing to undertake Adoption Work on a full or part-time basis.

University of Sydney

LECTURESHIP/ SENIOR LECTURESHIP AND LECTURESHIP IN ARCHITECTURE

A new course in Architecture has been established in the Department of Architecture, University of Sydney. The person appointed will be a full member of staff of the University of Sydney, in which he will serve on honorarium, but he will be required to spend the greater part of his service on assignment to the University of Sydney. The appointment will be on contract of up to five years.

Good academic qualifications in one of the social sciences or mathematics are required, preferably along with business and teaching experience. The University of Sydney salary scale is £1,491 to £3,417 per annum and places on it will be by qualifications and experience. Supplementations are provided by the British Government in appropriate cases for people who are elected by the University of Sydney.

Applications, by letter (six copies), should be sent to the Secretary to the Inter-University Council, South Block, Edinburgh EH8 8YU, from whom further particulars may be obtained. The closing date for applications is September 18, 1971. Please quote reference 1059.

GENERAL

WORCESTERSHIRE SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS

Additional posts available in an integrated Social Services Department wishing to maintain and develop a high standard of professional social work in the County.

SALARY £1,701 to £2,055.

Bromsgrove and Kidderminster Area Offices.

Applicants should be professionally qualified Social Workers. Teams are to be generic but social workers will extend their sphere of work when ready to do so. Familiarisation In-Service Course starts again in October. Enquiries will be welcomed from experienced Social Workers wishing to undertake Adoption Work on a full or part-time basis.

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER

GRADE AP V—£2,199 to £2,457.

Halesowen Area Office.

To complete a senior team consisting of Area Director and four Senior Social Workers, one of whom acts as Deputy. The post carries responsibility for certain co-ordinating functions and for leading a team of Social Workers. Applicants should be experienced and professionally qualified Social Workers with experience of staff and student supervision.

Application forms and details from: Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Infirmary Walk, Worcester. Enquiries welcomed.

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENT OF

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES

(Community Services, Research and Development)

Salary Grade PO 16/c £3,282-£3,732

Applications are invited from candidates from a statutory or voluntary background with considerable experience in Community Work, together with a knowledge of research methods.

The post will involve working very closely with the Voluntary Organisations in the City and for developing active working relationships with industrial and commercial concerns. It will be an interesting post offering wide scope but in turn will demand a person with considerable energy, vision and flexibility.

The successful applicant will be a member of the Management Team and will play an important part in the development of services. A Research Officer, who has just been appointed, will work under the guidance of the Assistant Director.

There is a car assisted purchase scheme in operation and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications (no forms) to be sent to: Douglas Jones, Director of Social Services, 44 Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent, by 14th September, 1971, and from whom further particulars can be obtained.

L. K. ROBINSON, Town Clerk.

STOKE

City of Stoke-on-Trent

National Children's Home

A Challenge to a Trained Social Worker (Child Care)

The National Children's Home offers a challenging post in the City of Newcastle upon Tyne to a trained Social Worker with experience of new methods of helping families at risk—come of the responsibilities include counselling parents and children in school, supervising pre-school playgroups, and participation with the Local Authority in a family advice centre as well as some of the more familiar child care officer duties.

The National Children's Home is a Methodist foundation and applicants should be in sympathy with the Christian basis of our work.

If you are interested and would like to have an informal interview or further information, please telephone 0161-275 2312 or write to: Gordon, Barratt, Principal, National Children's Home, North-East Region, 100, North Street, Leeds LS1 6NU.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

London Borough of Waltham Forest

Borough Architect's Department

ASSISTANT BUILDING SURVEYOR

Experienced in valuation of buildings, alterations, extensions and repairs. The post carries a small area of responsibility. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications (no forms) to be sent to: Gordon, Barratt, Principal, National Children's Home, North-East Region, 100, North Street, Leeds LS1 6NU.

Kirkby Urban District Council

HOUSING WELFARE ASSISTANT

For this very challenging position from within qualified and experienced persons salary within Grade AP.5 (£1,624 to £1,824 per annum). The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications (no forms) to be sent to: Gordon, Barratt, Principal, National Children's Home, North-East Region, 100, North Street, Leeds LS1 6NU.

THE ST JOHN VIANNEY R.C. SPECIAL SCHOOL

Head Teacher and Deputy Head

A Head Teacher and Deputy Head are required for this Roman Catholic day school for 120 children. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications (no forms) to be sent to: Gordon, Barratt, Principal, National Children's Home, North-East Region, 100, North Street, Leeds LS1 6NU.

OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

APPEAR PAGE 15

COURSES AND SEMINARS

pcl

The Polytechnic of Central London

The following courses are housed in specially designed and fully equipped premises opened in September 1970

Full-Time Council for National Academic Awards

B.Sc. Ordinary Degree in Civil Engineering*
B.Sc. Ordinary Degree in Mechanical Engineering
B.Sc. Honours Degree in Photographic Technology
B.Sc. Honours Degree in Physics
M.Sc. Degree in Transportation Planning and Management*

External Degrees of the University of London

B.Sc. Engineering—Mechanical
B.Sc. Honours Degree—Revised Regulations (replacing the B.Sc. General and B.Sc. Special Degrees). Up to three subjects selected from: Biochemistry, Botany, Chemistry, Computation, Mathematics, Physics, Physiology, Psychology, Statistics, Zoology. There are opportunities to specialize in Mathematics or Zoology.

Higher National Diploma Computer Studies

Sandwich Council for National Academic Awards

B.Sc. Honours Degree in Civil Engineering*
B.Sc. Honours Degree in Electrical Engineering

Higher National Diploma Mechanical and Production Engineering

Part-Time B.Sc. Ordinary Degree in Applied Computing

courses in engineering and science

For full details and application form please apply direct to: The Administrative Officer (RES/DO) The Polytechnic of Central London, 115 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8JS (01-488 5811 Ext. 237).

For courses in Civil Engineering enquiries should be addressed to the Administrative Officer (RACE), 35 Marylebone Road, London NW1 6LS.

Other part-time courses are also offered. Enquiries will be sent on request. Please state area of study.

North East London Polytechnic

A two-year, part-time course for the MSc in Analytical Chemistry (University of London)

The eighth session of this popular and well-established course will start in October, 1971. It is suitable for teachers and industrial chemists who wish to obtain an advanced qualification and to broaden their capabilities.

Attendance is for one afternoon and two evenings per week. Candidates must hold a first degree from an approved University with chemistry as a major subject, or an equivalent qualification.

The main subjects covered are advanced general analysis, radiochemical methods, spectroscopy and electroanalytical chemistry. The course includes a substantial analytical project during the second year and students are often granted release in the afternoon to attend the course on the understanding that their projects will be based on analytical problems of interest to their employers. Some students also find it worth while to move to London and take up new employment in order to take the course.

Write, or telephone, for the brochure and an application form, to:

Dr. J. G. Pritchard, MSc Course Organizer, Ref. AD115, North East London Polytechnic, West Ham Precinct, Romford Road, London E15 4LZ. Tel.: 01-555 0811, Ext. 41/39.

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

SIR JOHN CASS SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Master of Science Degrees

The City of London Polytechnic, as part of its expansion policy in postgraduate studies, offers the following part-time courses leading to M.Sc. degrees of the CNA or of the University of London.

Chemical Spectroscopy.

Corrosion Science and Engineering (Part-time and Full-time).

Mathematics—Two subjects from Differential Equations, Numerical Analysis, Mathematical Statistics, Fluid Dynamics.

Optical Aspects of Molecular and Polymer Physics.

Physical Research Techniques.

Solid State Physics—Electrical and Magnetic Properties of Solids.

Vacuum Science and the Physics of Thin Films and Solid Surfaces.

In addition, the Polytechnic offers a two-year, part-time course leading to the Postgraduate Diploma in Joining of Materials.

Each of the above courses may be taken by part-time day and evening, or evenings-only attendance and full details may be obtained from the School Registrar, Ref. MS4, Sir John Cass School of Science and Technology, 21 Jewry Street, London EC3N 2ET. (Telephone: 01-283 1030).

SALFORD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Frederick Road, Salford M6 6PU

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

BASIC WORK STUDY COURSE

Commencing 11th October, 1971

5 weeks Full-time followed by extended practical work leading to the Work Study Examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute. Course Fee £25.

For details write to J. G. Bushell, or Telephone 061-746 4541, Ext. 297.

North East London Polytechnic

B.Sc. Physics

If you have passed two science 'A' levels and three other 'O' levels including mathematics, write now for information and details of HONOURS degree courses in the physical, biological and human sciences to:

The Registrar, Ref. AD 114, North East London Polytechnic, Forest Road, London, E17 43B. Telephone: 01-537 0833.

THE POLYTECHNIC QUEENSGATE, Huddersfield

DID YOU GET 1 'A' LEVEL OR MORE?

Then you could be eligible for a place on the HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS STUDIES

Options in Marketing, Professional Studies, etc.

To: HND Business Studies Tutor, School of Business and Management Studies, The Polytechnic, Queensgate, Huddersfield HD1 3DH.

Please send information to:

Name

Address

Telephone No.

LEAVE FOR SALE, North Street, Chesham, Bucks. Presently in use as a clothing factory; suitable machinery can be purchased. Tel. 0494 22222.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE

LEASE FOR SALE, North Street, Chesham, Bucks. Presently in use as a clothing factory; suitable machinery can be purchased. Tel. 0494 22222.

LEGAL NOTICE

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO WIND UP

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO WIND UP

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO WIND UP

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO WIND UP

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO WIND UP

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO WIND UP

AK EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

AUSTIN LONDON BIRMINGHAM MANCHESTER GLASGOW
KNIGHT 01-437 9281 021-424 7351 01-228 1488 01-248 6171
LIMITED Applicants should write direct to the address stated in the appropriate advertisement.

COUNTY EDUCATION OFFICER

£6,633 x £198(4)—£7,425

WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Candidates should hold a good Honours Degree of a British University and have had major administrative responsibility in the service of a local education authority, in addition to varied experience of conditions in schools and other educational institutions, preferably by actual teaching service. The post is pensionable under the Teachers' or the Local Government Superannuation Schemes. Assistance may be given towards removal expenses. A car has to be provided for which travelling expenses will be paid. A satisfactory medical certificate will be required.

Further details and a form of application may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom the completed application form should be received by Monday, the 13th September, 1971. E. Cuthbert, Clerk of the Council, Shire Hall, Warwick.

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

LECTURER IN ENGLISH

Salary Scale: £1,690 x £52 (I) x £53 (II) to £2,321

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Required January, 1972, suitable qualified men and women for the post of Lecturer in English to contribute to English main courses and to professional courses. Candidates should be graduates in English, or in some form of subject, and should have some successful experience of teaching in schools, preferably in the field of English. Full particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Principal, British College of Education, 147, Liverpool Road, Southport, Merseyside. Applications should be sent to the Principal, British College of Education, 147, Liverpool Road, Southport, Merseyside, not later than Friday, 24th September, 1971.

LECTURERS/SENIOR LECTURERS (5 POSTS)

STAFFORDSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

MADELEY COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

(1) IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION: Applicants should have a good knowledge of the subject and be able to contribute to work in the infant curriculum.

(2) IN CURRICULUM STUDIES: Applicants should be interested in curriculum studies and be able to contribute to work in the infant curriculum.

(3) IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION: Applicants should have a good knowledge of the subject and be able to contribute to work in the infant curriculum.

(4) IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION: Applicants should have a good knowledge of the subject and be able to contribute to work in the infant curriculum.

Further details and application forms are available from the Principal, Madeley College of Education, Madeley, near Crave, Cheshire.

ADMINISTRATION

SCIENCE ADVISER

CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

Suitable qualified and experienced candidates required for this post. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications (no forms) to be sent to: Gordon, Barratt, Principal, National Children's Home, North-East Region, 100, North Street, Leeds LS1 6NU.

City of Southampton

Educational Psychologist

£2,712-£3,126

(Southampton Range B)

required in the School Psychological Service. Candidates should hold an honours degree in Psychology, have had post-graduate training in Child Guidance and a varied teaching experience.

Further details may be obtained from the Chief Education Officer, Education Department, Civic Centre, Southampton, SO9 4XE, to whom letters of application (no forms) should be returned by Friday, 24th September, 1971.

Lancashire Education Committee

AREA CATERING ADVISER

FOR EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

Salary £1,308 to £1,848

Applications are invited for the above post which is based in the South West of England. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications (no forms) to be sent to: Gordon, Barratt, Principal, National Children's Home, North-East Region, 100, North Street, Leeds LS1 6NU.

MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

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MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

DEPUTY PRINCIPAL CAREERS OFFICER

Applications are invited from qualified and experienced careers officers, men or women, the post include work with other pupils, office supervision and staff training.

Salary scale: Senior Officers Grade (£2,263-£2,765).

Starting point related to candidate's qualifications and experience. Assistance with removal expenses. Casual car user's allowance.

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Stewart on brink of a farewell triumph Surrey appear set for the title

By BRIAN CHAPMAN

Surrey must now be accounted hot favourites to win the County Championship for the first time since the seven-year run of Surrey and Middlesex in 1958. Their victory by an innings and 12 runs over Yorkshire at The Oval yesterday places them only six points behind Warwickshire, who have two matches fewer to play.

At Edgbaston today the leaders may feel the backlash of Yorkshire's whipping. Even the present brand of Tyke does not relish being forced to follow on twice in successive games and a time bomb called Boycott is due to explode in somebody's face. By his own reckoning a century is less than 10 minutes is Warwickshire's last match.

Surrey face Derbyshire at The Oval today, then take on Glamorgan and Hampshire. It seems a reasonable assumption

that only unkind weather can rob Mickey Stewart of the title in his last year as captain, an honour richly deserved.

One remarkable factor is that the obdurate Oval wicket, which permitted Surrey only two previous wins, turned into a spinner's delight against Yorkshire. Otherwise, Derbyshire, who top the draws list with 19 out of 23 matches, would have been a banker for another decision bout. Of Yorkshire it could be said that all was lost save honour. Of Surrey that all was won except the actual title.

Yorkshire's remaining six wickets kept Surrey in the field a good deal longer than they found acceptable with rain blowing up. An unlikely combination, Johnson and Nicholson, kept Pocock and Ince in the field for 40 minutes while the score mounted from 108 for four to 154. Then, after scoring 27, Nicholson, broad of bat and shoulder, glided a catch into Pocock's leg trap.

Johnson quickly followed, sweeping at Ince's ball and held at deep square leg for 34. Bairstow was bowled behind his legs off an atrocious flailing shot which epitomised all that was wrong in spirit, judgment and execution but Hutton and, once again, Old kept the patient's pulse beating in a stand of 43. Old was caught at slip by Roope for 23 and just when we were noting that Surrey's fielding was apparently infallible, Founis dropped a six at mid-on off Hutton, then 45.

Hutton settled in with Cope for a further delaying action of 36 before Younis made amends by catching Cope at square leg for 14. The last man, Bore, obliged by not living up to his name, caught at slip by Hutton. Hutton did live up to his with a worthy, indeed admirable, 47 not out. Now it is up to the Kennington crowd, scant again after the Bank Holiday, to cheer their men home Old Trafford style.

Looking at the part

By ERIC TODD

Lancashire may not be county champions this season, but yesterday at least they looked the part when they ended this particular campaign in style by beating Worcestershire at Old Trafford by an innings and 52 runs and collecting 21 points over the seven minutes to go. If only they had won at Leicester.

There were a few moments of anxiety and frustration before victory was achieved. The pavilion clock stopped at tea-time, and so, too, did the progress. Not until somebody made the clock move again did Bond achieve comparable success with his bowlers and then Simmons and Hughes, backed by some brilliant catches, did what was required of them.

Before dealing with Lancashire, however, mention must be made of Old Trafford and Wilson for their magnificent sixth wicket stand of 81 in 55 minutes. Simmons, who was out for 100, and Wilson, who was out for 100, were the only batsmen to score 100 or more. Simmons was out for 100 and Wilson for 100. Simmons was out for 100 and Wilson for 100.

But Simmons was switched to the City end and he dismissed Wilkinson with his first delivery. Old Trafford and Wilson for their magnificent sixth wicket stand of 81 in 55 minutes. Simmons, who was out for 100, and Wilson, who was out for 100, were the only batsmen to score 100 or more. Simmons was out for 100 and Wilson for 100.

Lloyd's 'duck'

Resuming at 97 for two on a rather bleak and dampish day, Lancashire were in a bit of a bind. Clive Lloyd was out for a duck. Clive Lloyd was out for a duck. Clive Lloyd was out for a duck.

Snellgrove set the pace before being out to a wonderful one-handed catch by Griffith in the first over. Snellgrove set the pace before being out to a wonderful one-handed catch by Griffith in the first over. Snellgrove set the pace before being out to a wonderful one-handed catch by Griffith in the first over.

The fourth point was earned in quick time before Bond hit a full toss straight to mid-on. Full toss straight to mid-on. Full toss straight to mid-on. Full toss straight to mid-on.

In the afternoon the fifth bonus point was registered. In the afternoon the fifth bonus point was registered. In the afternoon the fifth bonus point was registered. In the afternoon the fifth bonus point was registered.

What's wrong with our cricket?

AT 40 Brian Close is in the process of creating a new cricketing life with his adopted county, Somerset. Throughout a 22-year first class career, Close has rarely been far from the centre of controversy beginning with his remarkable entry into the game at 18 when he became the youngest man ever to achieve the "double" and in the same season won an England cap before being capped by Yorkshire. Appointed county captain in 1963, he also led England in seven Tests and is generally recognised inside the game as the most astute leader in contemporary cricket.

His contract was terminated by Yorkshire at the end of last season amid bitterness and fierce recrimination about his conduct off the field. Is it a coincidence that since he joined Somerset at the beginning of 1971, that county's fortunes have risen to their highest point since the war? BRIAN CLOSE looks at the game today with PETER WALKER, the Glamorgan all-rounder.

WALKER: To me you epitomise the typical hard Yorkshire player—obsessed by the game, single-minded in your pursuit of victory, contemptuous of failure and a total belief in one's own and Yorkshire's supremacy. Has it been a difficult adjustment for you in the Somerset dressing room?

CLOSE: I agree I play it hard, but isn't that what being a professional really means? There is a difference now. I gave 22 years of my life to Yorkshire. Everything I did was geared to the advantage and betterment of the club. I just couldn't believe it. There was no natural reason for my association with the club. I was just a Yorkshire player.

WALKER: Do you feel any resentment about the way things were handled?

CLOSE: Not really. After all, time does mellow even the blackest memory. But one thing still annoys me. I can't forget the sort of personal accusations which were made by certain members of the Yorkshire committee about my conduct. I felt that I was being treated unfairly.

WALKER: What then were your feelings when you returned to Yorkshire this season?

CLOSE: I've only been to Yorkshire once since my dismissal—during the third Test against Pakistan. I felt terrible. I stood in the crowd at the back of the public bank and was embarrassed. I didn't feel at all at home until after the game when I went into the bar the players had set up for the lads there. That wasn't too bad, but I don't want to go through another day like that.

WALKER: After being so used to having charge of a team, how have you adjusted to being an ordinary player again?

CLOSE: I must admit it's been difficult after a season of being in charge. But I've enjoyed it. The pressures of captaining Yorkshire are far greater than any I've experienced before. Up there you expect success as a right, you must dominate, you must win. At Somerset, they're not used to extended periods of success. Every win is like Christmas Day. Being a cog in a team again has helped me to concentrate on my own effort and I think my results have shown that I've benefited from the break from captaincy.

Few people, even those closely connected with the game, fully appreciate the stability of leadership a county side needs every week. Mickey Stewart is the latest to give up because of the adverse effects of a long tour. I don't like to think of the future of the game through being unable to sleep.

WALKER: How then do you see today's game? Are you equally optimistic about the future of the three-day contest if limited-over cricket is having such a bad overall effect?

CLOSE: I would like to see part-time players playing one-day games. I think it's a pity that the game is being played on a Sunday. I think it's a pity that the game is being played on a Sunday.

WALKER: No, but I still miss the wrong 'young' players like Fletcher and Amis. I think they were a thinking back to the Test players today. I wonder how Compton, Massie, and the others would have done in today's game. I think they would have done well.

WALKER: It looks as if you, and your first class career, have ever hanker after your shire days?

CLOSE: Not really. I've been here now for 10 years. I've been here now for 10 years. I've been here now for 10 years. I've been here now for 10 years.

WALKER: As a successful former England captain you must have watched this summer's Tests with great interest. Why do you think England lost to India at the outset, unfancied opposition?

CLOSE: I'd summarise it by saying that the England side had little fire and provided no excitement. They played it cautiously. This really is the captain's responsibility. Ray Illingworth played under me for years when he was with Yorkshire and he's got many fine personal qualities, but I don't venture to suggest, I think England lost to India when it matters or to create enough enthusiasm inside the team. You've got to be a bit of a leader. You've got to be a bit of a leader.

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BRIAN CLOSE... "Sunday League has destroyed the stability of players and created false tensions and false attitudes particularly in the minds of new players."

WALKER: Yes, but surely year England put one of the oldest sides ever on to the Yet they did not do so we think.

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A pair of 'invalids' give Sussex a last-ball win

By JOHN ARLOTT

Sussex, with two injured batsmen together, beat Middlesex by one wicket and with one ball of the last over remaining at Hove yesterday. It was over-kill to the three-day game in almost novelistic fashion.

It had been announced in the morning that Griffith, his arm in a sling after being hit on the elbow by a ball from Price, was unlikely to play again this season. Michael Buss, who injured his back in the field on Saturday, had merely stood at the non-striker's end in the first innings while his brother achieved a last bonus point. Yet at the end of the day, Griffith was back in the field and directing operations in a fury of activity and Sussex pushed the decisive single through the Middlesex close field.

It was an ending that deserved one of the Hove Bank Hounds' quorum to see Sussex come from imminent defeat to the most exciting of their three Championship wins of 1971. Middlesex never yesterday threatened to set them a truly difficult task to win. Tony Buss cut off the beginning of their batting and then, while in between there were several acts of self-destruction. Snow twice found the edge of the bat in the first over of the innings and in the second Tony Buss bowled Smith and had Parfitt caught at deep point to reduce the innings to nine for 10.

Russell and Radley played purposefully for an hour until Spencer came on. Radley at once shifted his bat to mid-wicket and in a few minutes Russell edged him to Parfitt. Still, with Brearley and Featherstone playing jauntily, Middlesex could expect to dictate

the terms of a finish. Then Brearley, attempting a quick single for Featherstone's stroke to cover point, was run out by Russell. It was a precise throw hit the stumps.

From that point Snow, bowling with cool economy and accuracy, destroyed the innings with 6 for seven in 22 balls, the first three all caught by Parfitt for four runs. Middlesex had been put out in little more than two hours for 22 runs. Only 36 runs came in the first hour of at least 20 overs.

Neither Greenidge nor Pridoux started happily. Jones had Greenidge caught at slip and Pridoux was out for 10. Only 36 runs came in the first hour of at least 20 overs. Neither Greenidge nor Pridoux started happily. Jones had Greenidge caught at slip and Pridoux was out for 10. Only 36 runs came in the first hour of at least 20 overs.

In the first over after tea, bowled by Price, Greig was caught at the wicket 119 for four. Tony Buss came in underlined the absence of his brother and Griffith. He and Graves and Russell played purposefully for an hour until Spencer came on. Radley at once shifted his bat to mid-wicket and in a few minutes Russell edged him to Parfitt. Still, with Brearley and Featherstone playing jauntily, Middlesex could expect to dictate

Underwood mops up

Derek Underwood, taking five for 35, mopped up the last three for 21, gave Kent a good victory at Canterbury. Hampshire, needing 223 to win in two and a half hours, were bowled out for 108. Kent poked their way into the 18th over with four balls to spare. Kent were bowled out for 108. Kent poked their way into the 18th over with four balls to spare.

First class cricket scoreboard

Essex v. Nottinghamshire	Championship table	Surrey v. Yorkshire	Derbyshire v. Glamorgan
At Chelmsford: Essex (18 pts) drew with Nottinghamshire (18 pts) for 100. Essex: 1st Innings 239 (K. W. Fletcher 87, K. Boyce 56, R. Francis 51, A. W. H. Jones 48). Nottinghamshire: 1st Innings 187 (M. J. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100).	Essex (18 pts) 239, Nottinghamshire (18 pts) 187. Essex: 1st Innings 239 (K. W. Fletcher 87, K. Boyce 56, R. Francis 51, A. W. H. Jones 48). Nottinghamshire: 1st Innings 187 (M. J. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100).	At Old Trafford: Surrey (28 pts) beat Yorkshire (18 pts) for 100. Surrey: 1st Innings 289 (M. J. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100). Yorkshire: 1st Innings 187 (M. J. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100).	At Derby: Derbyshire (18 pts) drew with Glamorgan (18 pts) for 100. Derbyshire: 1st Innings 187 (M. J. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100). Glamorgan: 1st Innings 187 (M. J. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100).
Sussex v. Middlesex	Lancashire v. Worcestershire	Kent v. Hampshire	Warwickshire v. Gloucestershire
At Hove: Sussex (18 pts) beat Middlesex (18 pts) for 100. Sussex: 1st Innings 239 (K. W. Fletcher 87, K. Boyce 56, R. Francis 51, A. W. H. Jones 48). Middlesex: 1st Innings 187 (M. J. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100).	At Old Trafford: Lancashire (18 pts) drew with Worcestershire (18 pts) for 100. Lancashire: 1st Innings 187 (M. J. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100). Worcestershire: 1st Innings 187 (M. J. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100).	At Canterbury: Kent (18 pts) beat Hampshire (18 pts) for 100. Kent: 1st Innings 239 (K. W. Fletcher 87, K. Boyce 56, R. Francis 51, A. W. H. Jones 48). Hampshire: 1st Innings 187 (M. J. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100).	At Edgbaston: Warwickshire (18 pts) drew with Gloucestershire (18 pts) for 100. Warwickshire: 1st Innings 187 (M. J. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100). Gloucestershire: 1st Innings 187 (M. J. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100, R. M. A. Smith 100).
Second XI competition	Minor Counties	Derbyshire v. Gloucestershire	Warwickshire v. Gloucestershire
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Warwick reduced to a trot

By CYRIL CHAPMAN

Gloucestershire needed only half an hour at Edgbaston yesterday to complete Warwickshire's ninth championship defeat of the season. The margin was an innings and seven runs and it would have been wider but for a determined 59 from Amis, who was about last out. The winners took 19 points from the match, Warwickshire only two.

Comfortable leaders such a short time ago, Warwickshire have come into the last furlong like a horse left without a final sprint and are being rapidly unravelled by a strong finisher. Even if they take a tidy haul of points from their last match against Yorkshire, which starts at Edgbaston today, Warwickshire are only 30 points ahead of Gloucestershire in the run-in.

Under the circumstances Gloucestershire were probably grateful to escape defeat, yet Khan played with such untroubled ease that he was only 30 runs short, knowing their liking for a satisfactory climax, they muddled finish had there been maybe one other innings of authority.

But Khan stood more or less alone and, although he was fed a rich diet of full tosses and long balls, he was not able to make more than a few runs. Even if they take a tidy haul of points from their last match against Yorkshire, which starts at Edgbaston today, Warwickshire are only 30 points ahead of Gloucestershire in the run-in.

In the final stages yesterday Warwickshire were finally bowled out in their second innings for 187. Two wickets remained standing at the start of the day. At 170 Gloucestershire were 100 for three wickets for 45 runs and had a match aggregate of six for 77.

Morning Cloud decisive sprint

By PHILIP HAYS

Faultless windward work on the homeward leg allowed Morning Cloud, skippered by Sammy Sampson in the absence of the Prime Minister, to add another trophy to her collection as Burnham Week continued yesterday.

Over the final 12 miles she outlasted the remainder of the big class after a long fight with David Powell's Mersea. The early advantage had swung from one boat to the other over a couple of miles. Morning Cloud beat Cervantes in the end by nearly two minutes. Mersea Oyster, faded on the way home, was the last to cross the line.

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